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JUDGESHIP FIGHT ON IN EARNEST; MORE CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD

Alabamians United on Shelby---Georgians Have Three Candidates, Tompkins, Glenn and Hammond.

LYONS CALLS AT WHITE HOUSE

To Urge Upon the President the Appointment of Colonel Glenn,

BUT COULD NOT GET AN AUDIENCE

Shelby and His Friends Saw the President Earlier in Day—Estimates on the New Federal Prison To Be Built in the Gate City.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, January 20.—(Special.)—Deep interest is being manifested in the circuit judgeship fight at this end of the line. This was cabinet day, and the time of the president and the attorney general was taken up so that none of the Georgians were able to see either. Early in the day the Alabama crowd, headed by National Committeeman Youngblood and State Chairman Vaughn, saw the president and introduced Captain Shelby, of Huntsville, who is a candidate for the place, and who has been here for several days on legal business.

The Alabama republicans are united in support of Shelby, and they claim that he will also have the support of Senators Morgan and Pettus, and the lawyers of the state generally, in addition to that of the republicans. This undoubtedly makes him a formidable candidate, and if the Georgians do not unite, the place may go to another state. Floridians who are here are doubtful whether Bisby, of Jacksonville, will be a candidate, although his name has been mentioned.

Among the applicants for that position is Judge H. B. Tompkins, of Atlanta. He arrived here early in the week and had a conference with his friends, and the result is some hard work is being done in behalf of the judge. His friends—not only from Atlanta and Georgia, but from all the south—are strenuously pressing his name for consideration by the president, and they feel greatly encouraged.

National Committeeman Lyons went to the white house this afternoon to see the president and urge the appointment of Colonel Glenn, but the president was with the Philippines commission, and Register Lyons was compelled to postpone his conference until tomorrow.

The talk of Judge Hammond making his race as a democrat has lent an interesting phase to the situation. It is not believed that any democrat will be appointed, although the attorney general is known to favor, as a general thing, bi-partisan rather than entirely partisan benches. If the president should signify a willingness to appoint a democrat, the democratic senators and representatives will, of course, urge their right to be consulted, and will insist upon the selection of a straight democrat instead of one who, like Judge Hammond, supported the Palmer and Buckner ticket. It is not regarded as possible, however, that the contest will take this turn. If a Georgia republican is to be appointed, as it looks now, Colonel Glenn has, by all odds, the best chance. If it is to go to a democrat, there are almost unlimited possibilities in the way of candidates, and if the members in the senate from Georgia and the other states comprising the circuit are to have any hand in the selection of a democrat, he will certainly be a man who supported the national ticket in the last campaign.

There is some talk among Alabamians about ex-Secretary of the Navy Herbert being a possibility, but this is on the suggestion that a gold democrat will have a chance.

Estimates on the New Prison.

The attorney general has sent to the house committee on appropriations his estimates for beginning the work on the new federal prison to be located at Atlanta. He asks in his estimate for $750,000 with which to begin the work on the prison. Department of justice matters have not yet been reached by the committee, and for that reason the details of this estimate are not given to the public, but the sum he suggests is as given above—three-quarters of a million. The attorney general accompanies the estimate with a strong letter suggesting the importance of beginning the work of construction, and reciting the fact that, after a careful survey of the field, Atlanta has been selected as the proper site for it. The committee will probably take up the consideration of the matter in a day or two, and there is certain to be a substantial appropriation for beginning the work, even if it is not as large as the department's estimates. The committee have a way of paring the estimates.

About the Fast Mail Appropriation.

The friends of the southern fast mail appropriation, which was stricken out of the appropriation bill in the house, believe there is an excellent chance to restore the item in the postoffice appropriation bill when it gets to the senate. An interesting story in the failure of the house to agree to the appropriation developed from a study of the vote today. Congressman Swanson, of Virginia, has always been one of the most active supporters of this bill. Mr. Swanson is one of the most popular members of the democratic side, and a lot of republicans absented themselves yesterday because they understood that the contest case against Swanson was to be brought up. They did not care to vote for Swanson directly, but they did not want to vote against him, and for that reason staid away. Among these were a number of men who have always supported the southern fast mail appropriation. Then other men on the republican side who have supported the appropriation were in favor of seating Brown, and took umbrage at the action of the house in refusing to consider the contest case and give the republicans a hearing. The result was that the Swanson contest case cut against the appropriations, both coming and going. The appropriation bill simply came up at an unfortunate time. It is believed that when the senate restores the appropriation the house will agree to it.

Georgians Have Claims.

Judge Maddox has introduced a number of bills providing appropriations to reimburse citizens living in the vicinity of Chickamauga park for property destroyed by the United States troops while in camp there. The beneficiaries, with the amounts asked, are as follows: J. C. Gordon, Catoosa county, $2,543; Aaron Berger, Chickamauga, $106; Mrs. F. M. Osborn, Walker county, $195; T. W. and Gerdon Lee, Chickamauga, $990, and Y. Osborn, Walker county, $300; the Lee & Gordon Mill Company, Chickamauga, $500; J. N. Wilson, Rossville, $60.

L. Cohen, of Atlanta, who has had a claim of $1,500 before the commission of internal revenue for improper assessment, succeeded in securing a decision today in his favor. He was assisted in having his case presented to the department by Senator Clay, Congressman Livingston and Mr. Wellborn Colquitt.

LEWIS TACKLES GROSVENOR.

Representatives Hear an Interesting Debate in the House.

Washington, January 20.—The proceedings were enlivened today by a wordy duel between Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Mr. Lewis, the picturesque gentleman from Washington.

During the debate on a private bill to refer to the court of claims the claim of Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia, for damages from the government for delays incident to the building of warships New York, Massachusetts, Indiana and Columbia, due to the failure of the government to deliver armor plate and other materials for these ships on time, Mr. Lewis got the floor.

The claims aggregated about $1,200,000, and the bill had encountered a good deal of opposition. Mr. Lewis made it the text for a general attack on army and navy contractors, who he charged with being traitors for taking advantages of the necessities of the government in time of stress.

Mr. Simpson, the Kansas populist, followed along the same line, and Mr. Grosvenor undertook to rebuke them both. Mr. Grosvenor said if the treaty was not ratified, the country would again be plunged in war.

Mr. Lewis, in his reply, made one of the wittiest speeches, ridiculing the Ohioan for his alleged pretensions, that has been heard in the house for months. Mr. Grosvenor did not deign to make an extensive rejoinder, though he displayed a lot of documents and intimated that he had plenty reserve ammunition in store for Mr. Lewis. The Cramp bill was edged out of the way after the flow of oratory ceased.

When the house met the pending question was on motion of Mr. Swanson to recommit the postoffice appropriation bill with instructions to strike from the paragraph appropriating $300,000 for mail facilities in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine islands the word "newly acquired territory." The democrats opposed this language. To avoid a roll call which had been ordered, Mr. Loud, in charge of the bill, asked unanimous consent that the words be stricken out, as they were unnecessary. There was no objection. The order for a roll call was vacated and the bill was passed.

Just before the recess in the afternoon, Speaker Reed put an end to the speculation regarding the chairmanship of the ways and means committee by appointing Mr. Payne, republican, of New York, to the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Dingley. This carries with it the floor leadership of the majority. At the same time he filled the vacancies in the minority representation on ways and means and rules caused by the retirement of Mr. McMillin, by appointing Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, to both places.

Mr. Crumpacker, of Indiana, was appointed on census. An arrangement was made for the consideration of the army reorganization bill, beginning next Tuesday. Fifteen hours are to be allowed for general debate, exclusive of night sessions Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights. A night session was held tonight for pension legislation, and the house then adjourned over till Monday.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL DONE.

Over $12,000,000 Are Appropriated for the Fiscal Year.

Washington, January 20.—The river and harbor bill was completed tonight. It carries appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year aggregating $12,503,138, and in addition to this continuing contracts are authorized aggregating $16,791,538.

Other conditional appropriations, contingent upon securing certain results, amount to $770,000, but the payments on these would probably be postponed beyond the ensuing year.

The appropriations above $50,000 for harbors in southern states are as follows, the contract amount in each case being in addition to the amount allowed for the ensuing year:

Georgia—Brunswick harbor, $320,000 conditional on depth; Savannah, $50,000; Duboy bar, $70,000; Chattahoochee river, $45,000; Ocmulgee river, $20,000, and continuing contracts, $136,000; Savannah river between Augusta and Savannah, $25,000, and continuing contract, $245,000.

Alabama—Mobile harbor, $100,000, and continuing contract, $500,000; Alabama river, $80,000; Black Warrior river from Tuscaloosa to Daniels creek, $50,000, and continuing contract, $140,000; Warrior and Tombigbee river from mouth to Demopolis, $50,000.

Tennessee—Cumberland river above Nashville, $100,000; below Nashville, $100,000; Tennessee river below Chattanooga, $135,000.

Fitzsimmons's Money Covered.

New York, January 20.—The managers of Jim Jeffries and Jim Corbett have covered the $2,500 which Fitzsimmons put up in this city for Sharkey to cover. It is understood that two weeks will be given Sharkey to cover the amount before Fitzsimmons says anything about fighting with either Jeffries or Corbett. Corbett says he is willing to go to a finish with Fitzsimmons.

PET STRAHAN WILL MAKE BOND

HARLEM CONTRACTOR WILLING TO SIGN IT, BUT IS REFUSED.

District Attorney Demands Spot Cash. Levy Says the Woman Is Being Persecuted.

New York, January 20.—(Special.)—Pet Strahan's mother has not found it an easy task to secure her daughter's release, although she is ready and eager to give all her Atlanta property as security to anyone who will consent to be bondsman. The bond is $4,000.

Yesterday Mrs. Strahan found a rich Harlem builder who was willing to make the bond, but today the district attorney failed to accept the bond as sufficient. It is said he will insist that the money shall be paid cash down. This is contrary to all law, so the counsel for Pet Strahan says, and he treatens to bring habeas corpus proceedings to secure her freedom.

It is now said that the district attorney will apply for an increase in the amount of the bond, requiring $7,500 in the robbery case and $2,500 in the larceny case, in which latter case Pet Strahan is held for stealing tableware from the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria. This will fix the price of her temporary freedom at $10,000.

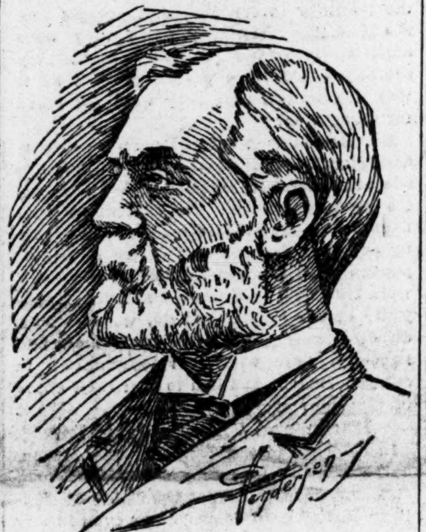
"In this event," said Abraham Levy, counsel for Pet Strahan, to The Constitution's correspondent, "we will make good the bond. It has gone to that point now where this case amounts to persecution, not prosecution, and we are going to stand by the girl though the heavens fall.

"No matter what amount the bond is made it will be signed and accepted by Monday. On that day, Pet Strahan will walk out of the Tombs, whatever the cost may be."

PAYNE MAY SUCCEED DINGLEY.

Speaker Reed Will Shortly Appoint Chairman of Ways and Means.

Washington, January 20.—(Special.)—Speaker Reed has intimated to some members of the ways and means committee that he will appoint Sereno E. Payne as chairman of that committee to succeed the late Nelson Dingley. Mr. Payne is entitled to the place by reason of his standing next to Mr. Dingley on the committee. He has always been in the confidence of Speaker Reed and has been considered one of the republican leaders. Mr. Payne is a native of New York state, is in his fifty-sixth year, a graduate of Rochester university and an able lawyer. His long service on the ways and means committee has rendered him familiar with the work.



CONGRESSMAN PAYNE.

QUAY SHORT THIRTEEN VOTES.

Pennsylvania Legislature Still Unable To Elect a Senator.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 20.—Senator Quay is still thirteen votes short of election. There were 210 votes polled today, and of these the senator received 93. There has been no break in the lines of the anti-Quay republicans or the democrats.

There were forty-two absentees at today's session, nearly all of them being paired.

PARTY FIGHT IS ON STRONG.

Senate and House in West Virginia Throwing Out Members.

Charleston, W. Va., January 20.—Both houses of the legislature got down to business today for the first time. The republican senate at last recognized the democratic house.

In the senate the republicans introduced a resolution for the unseating of Kidd, democrat, of Gilmer, and the suspension of Ashbury, democrat, of Kanawaha, pending investigation into the contest for his seat. These resolutions will be acted upon tomorrow.

The democrats in the house served notice of contest upon Spencer, republican, of Rene.

The democrats in the senate introduced a resolution declaring vacant the seats of Pierson, of Clay, and Getzendanner, of Jefferson, alleging that by accepting commissions in the volunteer army they forfeited their rights to their seats.

Mississippi Republicans Will Meet.

Jackson, Miss., January 20.—A meeting of the republicans of Mississippi will be held in this city next Wednesday for the purpose of making an effort to harmonize the contending factions. The meeting will be largely attended and an effort will be made to select a chairman of the state executive committee. Judge H. C. Turley, of Natchez, will probably be chosen for the place.

No Choice in Delaware.

Dover, Del., January 20.—More fruitless ballots for United States senator were taken by the legislature today. The deadlock continues.

Five Ballots in Washington.

Olympia, Wash., January 20.—Five ballots for United States senator were taken today. There was no changes.

Leader Fourteen Votes Short.

Helena, Mont., January 20.—Conrad, the leading candidate for United States senator, lacked fourteen votes of election today. But one ballot was taken.

North Dakota Elects Senator.

Bismarck, N. D., January 20.—Porter J. McCumber, republican, was elected United States senator in the joint assembly today.

Ohio Postoffice Robbed.

Napoleon, Ohio, January 20.—Burglars, evidently professionals, entered the postoffice here, dynamited the safe and secured a sum of money known to be large and some stamps. The postmaster declines to state the amount taken, saying an invoice will be necessary. The police profess to have no clew.

CROKER TALKING AGAINST 16 TO 1

New York Politician Declares Question a Dead Issue Now.

SAYS 1896 PROVES IT SO

He Asserts That Metropolis Is Being Badly Treated by the Country.

THINKS SILVER QUESTION A LOCAL ONE

Richard Croker Declares That the South and the West Always Raises a Hue and Cry Against New York City.

New York, January 20.—Richard Croker, in an interview tonight, said:

"The sixteen-to-one question is a dead issue. This was proven conclusively by the expression of the will of the people in 1896, when they elected Mr. McKinley president of the United States.

"Now the democrats of the west and other sections of the country are trying to foist this dead issue upon the democratic party, and to make the dead cry of '16 to 1' the democratic issue in 1900.

"Why should we carry a dead weight in that campaign? The times of four years ago are past. Today the times are different, and the issues are not the same.

"Speaking for this section of the country, I say that if the 16 to 1 question is again brought before the people there will be felt again throughout the nation the same disgust that prevailed in 1896. During the fall of that year, while the campaign was in progress, every man with a dollar of surplus, whether he was millionaire or working man, hoarded his savings; in fact, locked them up so securely that there was no money in circulation. As a natural consequence, the times then became well nigh desperate. Look back at the winter of 1896 and see what the mere rumor of silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 did to this country. You could not get money in the banks; you could not raise money on any kind of security, and the result was the hardest kind of hard times.

"From the south and west there always comes the hue and cry against New York, because it is the money center of the United States. But whenever there is any public improvement to be made in any section of this country, the first look for help is toward abused New York. They rush to our great city to raise the money. They come here for the means to build their railroads, to construct their waterworks, to erect the plants for gas service and bond their cities for any kind of improvement. Then, no matter how much benefit is derived from this section of the country, there is always the same howl against the great city because it is the money center—that very center without which public improvement would be an impossibility.

"If this silver question comes again before the people, and is made a factor in the national platform, the moneyed men of the east will look for investment outside of this country, and the banks in other states in the union will be unable to borrow money in the east. The result will be that the poor will be the greatest sufferers.

"The present winter of 1898-99 has been free from the scenes of starvation and suffering that were so painfully characteristic of the time when the financial strength of the country was threatened. Everybody seems to be making a living, and to be contented. The reason for this is easily found. The men with money have loosened their purse strings and money is being plentifully spent for public improvements. Labor is not idle and money is in circulation, because there is a feeling of financial security.

"The free-silver issue is merely a local issue. In the sections where free silver will benefit the residents it is but natural for them to declare for 16 to 1. However, in my opinion, the money question should be settled by congress.

"But here in New York we must see to it that the position of our party on the money question must meet the requirements, not for any one section, but of every section of the United States.

"When in convention assembled, the majority of the delegates demand a certain standard or a certain reform, New York will, as it ever has, fall faithfully in line without a moment of opposition or a murmur or protest.

"But the democratic platform of 1900 has not yet been written."

RETIRED MILLIONAIRE MISSING.

St. Louis Man Disappears While Out Hunting with Some Companions.

Little Rock, Ark., January 20.—A special from Dewitt, Ark., says that during the Christmas holidays a party of gentlemen arrived at that place and went hunting on the island nearby.

On the second day one of them, Philip Faudi, a retired millionaire merchant of St. Louis, went out hunting alone and he has never been seen or heard of since. After Mr. Faudi had been absent about twenty-four hours the other members of the party became alarmed and instituted a search, which was continued by them for several days and has since been kept up by others, but no trace of the missing man has ever been discovered.

The supposition is that Mr. Faudi lost his life in some unknown manner and that his body was lost in the water or the tangled grasses.

SCHLEY GIVEN JEWELED SWORD.

Admiral Shakes Hands with Over 3,000 Persons.

New York, January 20.—Rear Admiral Schley was presented tonight with a jeweled sword by his brother members of the Royal Arcanum at Carnegie Music hall, in the presence of 4,000 persons.

Governor Lowndes, of Maryland, with a large number of naval officers, were present.

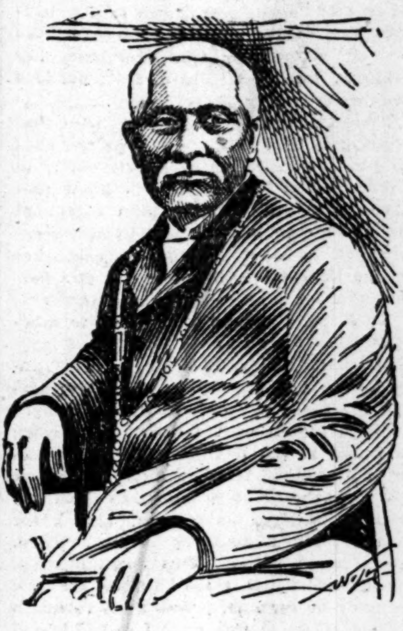
After receiving the sword, with a graceful speech Admiral Schley buckled it to his side and shook hands with about 3,000 men, women and children.

REPORTS ARE JUST ALIKE.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION FROM SAMOA LIKE PRESS ACCOUNTS.

Action of the German Official Is Yet Unexplained by Those in Authority.

Berlin, January 20.—The foreign office informs the correspondent of the Associated Press that the official reports received from Samoa by the government tally with those received by the Associated Press. In any event, Germany will not support any possible irregularity inconsistent with the treaty, but the foreign office officials point out that it is not yet clear that the German consul at Apia has been guilty of any irregularities of that nature. On the contrary, the foreign office insists it still remains to be explained why Mataafe's election was declared invalid, as he was admittedly elected by an overwhelming majority. The foreign office admits that Germany has long been dissatisfied with the condominium, which in its nature is provisional, "though, unfortunately, other powers, especially the Washington government, have thought otherwise."



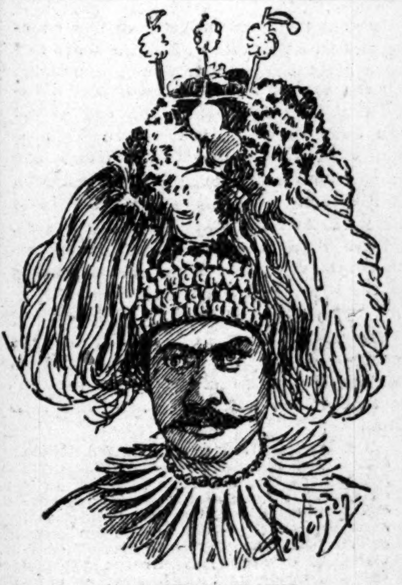
MATAAFA, Pretender of the Throne.

The foreign office officials say that the captain of the German warship Falke at Apia "does not attach much importance to the recent incidents, and hence the government does not intend to send additional warships to Samoa unless the other powers do."

THE CABINET DISCUSSES SAMOA.

Conference Is Expected Between Representatives of the Three Powers.

Washington, January 20.—All of the members of the cabinet were present at today's meeting. The situation in Samoa was under discussion, but in the absence of any official or late information, it is thought no action will be at once taken beyond the three powers which have concurrent jurisdiction over the islands under the present treaty. It was stated that it must be presumed that whatever action was aken by the German consul in Apia was not with the knowledge or consent of his sovereign, but rather was taken on his own account, and that such action, should it be found to amount to an unjust usurpation of authority under the treaty, will be promptly disavowed by the German government. It is believed that a conference of three powers will be held at Berlin at an early date.



MALIETOA TANUS.

Instructions to the Philippines commissioners have been prepared by the secretary of state. They will be asked to inquire into the condition, characteristics and education of the people of the several islands of the Philippine group; the extent and character of the government in force in each; all facts as to the intercourse between the several islands, and all other facts necessary to a good knowledge of the people, their laws, customs, habits and social condition.

The commissioners will be expected to interpret to the people the sentiments of friendship and good will of this government and to explain that we do not come as conquerers, but friends, anxious for their well-being and advancement in the ways of civilization.

At the cabinet meeting the president signed a new tariff for Porto Rico, which will go into operation on February 1st, next.

The regulations and general make-up of this tariff will be along the lines of that recently put into operation in Cuba, except that, as a whole, the rate of duty will be about 15 per cent ad valorem, or 10 per cent less than the Cuban tariff.

The president signed an executive order fixing the ratio between the native Porto Rican silver and the money of the United States. The ratio of peso will be 60 cents to the dollar, American money.

The Orders to the Philadelphia.

Washington, January 29.—The navy department's order to the Philadelphia did not go out to Admiral Kautz today. They are in the shape of instructions to take on a full supply of coal and make ready for a cruise to Samoa. If the admiral, as reported in the press dispatches, finds that his ship's bottom is so foul through his cruise in the southern waters as to be unfit for the voyage to Samoa, he probably will be authorized to use divers to clean the hull, for the department has decided that the ship should not be sent to Mare island navy yard to be fitted out.

British Warship for Samoa.

Wellington, N. Z., January 20.—The British third-class cruiser Tauranga has started for Samoa.

PAUL JONES WAS DESTROYED BY EXPLOSION OF GASOLINE ENGINE

Wreckage Positively Identified as Having Once Been a Part of the Naphtha Launch.

CUBAN BANK DOESN'T SUIT.

GOV. GEN. BROOKE WILL RECOMMEND A CHANGE.

Plan of Collecting Taxes as Laid Down Is Not at All Suitable to Islanders.

Havana, January 20.—Major General Brooke, the governor general, has made recommendations to Washington, it is understood, against the collection of taxes by Banco Espanblo in Cuba, and he has given attention to the matter of taxes due since January 1st. This question of collection of back taxes by the Spanish bank is daily gaining in importance on account of the opposition the proposal has caused.

The bank is distrusted and disliked by the Cubans because for generations the institution was Spain's agent in forcing the collection of odious taxes and because of its part in the juggling of Spanish credit during the war period. Taxes otherwise reasonable would be reluctantly paid to Spanish tax gatherers. The system would be too much of a reminder of former times, as the bank was distinctly a part of Spain's colonial system.

The bank's refusal yesterday to honor its promissory notes is considered to amount to repudiation and all this tends to increase the general distrust of the bank and dissatisfaction with the tax collection proposal.

The military administration has received many protesting telegrams from the interior of the island and many protesting petitions against the measure by the municipal council and other civil authorities, as well as the patriotic leagues and clubs, which will be laid on Sunday before the governor general. Cubans generally are called upon to take what dissuading action is possible that day by a demonstration with flags and banners.

The bank has taken no action toward making collections and will not proceed until the governor general issues a decree to that effect.

Major General John C. Bates, military commander of the department of Santa Clara, has arrived from Cienfuegos to discuss with General Brooke the affairs of his department. He reports that there are 25,000 Spanish troops still at Cienfuegos, though the transports are now leaving daily. General Bates will be heartily glad to see the last Spanish soldier leave there, as the city is frightfully dirty. The Spaniards, however, are very well behaved.

Governor General Brooke purposes to confer with all the governors of departments so that all may act on the same lines of policy.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Bills Introduced and Passed Yesterday in Both Houses.

Raleigh, N. C., January 20.—(Special.)—Bills were introduced in the house today incorporating the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina railway from Cranberry to Lincolnton, and the Beauford and Pamlico railway from Pamlico river to some point on the Neuce river.

Dudley Paul, republican, from Pamlico county, was unseated, and George Dees, democrat, given the seat.

The house passed bills to place the North Carolina railway and the Atlantic and North Carolina railway in the hands of the democrats, taking the control from the governor, the fusion legislature having placed it entirely in his hands. The bill provides for the election by the legislature of a board of public improvements of nine members, and repeals the law which makes the governor the chairman of that board and gives him the power to appoint the other two members, and also repeals the law which allows the governor to appoint a stated proxy for each road and puts those appointments in the hands of the board of public improvements.

A bill was introduced in the senate to provide for enlarging and deepening the Albermarle and Chesapeake canal.

A resolution was tabled requesting North Carolina's senators and representatives in congress to vote to ratify the peace treaty with Spain and to labor for local self-government for newly acquired territory.

GOVERNOR M'MILLIN'S MESSAGE.

Suggests Several Reforms in Affairs of the State.

Nashville, Tenn., January 20.—(Special.)—Governor McMillin sent his first message to the general assembly today. It is a strong paper and bold in its advocacy of reform. He urges that the greatest encouragement be given the cause of education, and urges that some remedy be applied to the extortionate charges for school books. He says the penitentiary system is working well and should be given a further trial before a change is made. He recommends that the penitentiary commissioners be required to investigate the merits of all applications for pardons. He urges that authority be given for the transfer of insane convicts to hospitals for the insane. He says it would be a calamity to the people to return to the old system of excessive payments of fees. He urges immediate investigation with a view to reducing the number of judges to the lowest possible limit. He recommends that the compensation of coal oil inspectors be limited to $1,500 per annum. He favors the continuance of the railroad commission, the creation of a state board of equalization. He says that floating debts should be funded or the tax rate increased sufficiently to pay it off within two or three years, and urges the creation of a sinking fund.

READY FOR CARTER CASE NOW.

Deputy Judge Advocate General Barr Reports to War Department.

Washington, January 20.—Colonel Thomas F. Barr, deputy judge advocate general, has reported to the war department for duty in connection with considering the long pending case of Captain Carter, corps of engineers, courtmartialed for irregularities in the government work near Savannah.

The president recently referred all the papers in the case to Attorney General Griggs for review. Colonel Barr was judge advocate of the court and is thoroughly familiar with the case in all its bearings. As generally understood, Captain Carter was convicted by the court and sentenced to dismissal from the army.

NO BODIES ARE RECOVERED

Oystermen Run Upon the Vessel on an Island, Where It Had Drifted.

MISS TAGGART'S CLOTHING RECOVERED

Property Now Known To Have Belonged to Members of the Party Is Picked Up About an Island Near Biloxi and Brought In.

Biloxi, Miss., January 20.—(Special.)—The fate of the missing yacht Paul Jones, which left New Orleans on the 3d of January for Pensacola, has at last been solved, positive news of the yacht and her ill-fated crew being received today at Biloxi from two sources.

The Paul Jones had the following pleasure seekers on board:

JOSEPH BRINKMAN, Louisville.
MISS FLORENCE TAGGART, daughter of Mayor Taggart, Indianapolis.
MISS MARGERIE WOODLAND, daughter of George Woodland, vice president Prairie State bank, Chicago.
COLONEL HARRY C. YOCUM, St. Louis.
MISS FLORENCE YOCUM, St. Louis, his daughter.

The crew consisted of three men, whose names are unknown.

The United States lighthouse tender, Pansy, Captain Fields, which has been engaged for the past three days in the search of the missing party, arrived in Biloxi this afternoon at 5 o'clock and brought the intelligence that the wreckage of the yacht had been found this morning on Breton island, eighteen miles from Pass a l'Outre. The report brought by the mate and a sailor on the Pansy leaves no doubt as to the fate of the yacht and of those on board. The mate says the wreckage was scattered all over the island, and among other things picked up were the foremast of the vessel, a plank bearing the name "Paul Jones," a mirror, a table, new tires of a bicycle, a yawl with bow crushed in, and several other minor articles.

From the description of the wreck, it is clearly evident that the yacht was destroyed by exploding, as otherwise the vessel would not have gone to pieces so completely.

Had not an explosion occurred, and the vessel gone to pieces immediately, it is more than probable that some, if not all, of those on board would have made their way ashore safely.

No Trace of Passengers.

No trace of any of the missing persons was discovered, although a diligent search was made. It is possible, however, though barely probable, that some may have made their way to the almost impenetrable marsh land.

The Pansy was met on her return trip by the steamer tug Maud, which had on board Mayor Taggert, of Indianapolis, whose daughter was on board the yacht, and Mr. Jones, the owner of the vessel, to whom were related the story of the disaster.

Information brought by the Pansy is confirmed by oyster fishermen, who have just arrived and who have known of it for more than a week. The launch exploded, they say, on or about January 6th, near Bird island, and everything goes to show that all on board were killed at once or drowned soon after.

The boat was operated by a gasoline engine and it is now recalled that she met with several accidents from fire on her way down the river. It is regarded as certain that this engine exploded, but from what cause will probably never be known. The force was such that it not only blew off the pilot house, but split the yacht in two.

The men who brought this definite news are engaged in the oyster fisheries off the east Louisiana coast. Last Friday they visited Bird island and found a lumber schooner ashore, also a pleasure yacht near the island. The latter the say was split in half by an internal explosion.

The men boarded the yacht and explored

Continued on Second Page.

MILES'S SURGEON ON WITNESS STAND

Major Daly Tells About the Beef on Transports and Porto Rico.

HE SUSTAINS HIS GENERAL

Doctor Declares the Meat Was Chemically Treated Before Being Shipped.

ANALYSIS IS MADE BY HIM

Witness Bears Out All His Commander Has Said About "Embalmed Beef" and Will Be Examined Again Today.

Washington, January 20.—Major W. H. Daly, chief surgeon with General Miles and whose field service stretches from Tampa to Porto Rico and whose report condemning the beef furnished the expeditionary forces created a sensation some weeks ago, made his long awaited appearance as a witness before the war investigating commission today. Surgeon Daly's report was the strongest in language of those submitted by General Miles in substantiation of his attack on the beef supplies.

Dr. Daly has been too ill to appear heretofore. He was accompanied by General Miles's own stenographer despite the presence of the commission's official stenographer. On being sworn, the witness identified the report submitted as his own, changing its date, however, from September 31st to October 31st. He was willing, he said, to stand by his report. It was wholly voluntary and was not called out by any request or in obedience to any circular letter, so far as he remembered. He had heard nothing of an official circular calling for reports. At Ponce, however, some time between August 1st and 12th, he believed, he communicated to General Miles some observation made at Tampa.

He had noticed a quarter of beef hanging free in the sun on shipboard, and he became interested in the experiment of having fresh slaughtered beef placed under such conditions to see how long it could stand it.

Was Too Much for Flies.

"I observed," he said, "that the flies, especially the bull flies, did not affect it; they did not alight on it, or if they did, they got away from it very quickly."

He had cut off a piece of that beef at Tampa and cooked it, but it neither smelled or tasted natural. Later he helped the men corral some horses, and subsequently had trouble with his stomach, which he first attributed to the activity of corralling. Then he noticed indications of chemical presence that brought back recollections of chemical stuff he had used to preserve elk in hunting expeditions in the Rocky mountains some years before. All that day at Tampa and the next he had an unpleasant taste. In that previous hunting experience he had analyzed the chemical preservative and found it to contain borax and salicylic acid. These were to be used externally on the elk hunt, but he had rubbed it in the raw flesh and also injected it.

When questioned as to those ingredients, he said borax was not safe to be used in connection with food nor for ordinary medical purposes, while the salicylic acid was most nauseous, loathsome and disgusting, almost destructive to digestion.

Dr. Daly said he should say the attempt to preserve the beef by chemicals was not a success. That had been his experience on the transport Panama. In the beef carried by that ship he was "pretty sure chemicals were involved." That beef, he said, was very foul. He thought the government beef requirements of the contractors were very unreasonable. Everybody knows, he said, that beef exposed to moisture and warmth for twenty-four hours "will be very much tried."

Not Enough for One Transport.

Recurring to the transport Panama, he said most of the beef it carried was refrigerated. They had secured a ton of beef, and for this they at first had one and one-half tons of ice; later it was increased to eleven and one-half tons of ice. The beef, however, had a decidedly unpleasant odor.

At Ponce, he went on to say, I observed the refrigerated beef taken from the transports. It had a peculiar odor. I observed the examination of spoiled beef on one transport. It was done by a butcher down in the hold. He thrust his arm in every direction into the putrid meat, trying to find a solid piece. This meat had the same peculiar odor.

He added that the Panama's beef warranted his report, and that its odor was like that of a dead human injected with preservatives. He also depicted the strong odors aboard the transport Chester.

General Beaver asked if the witness did not think his examination purely superficial and without any substantial knowledge.

"No, I would not like to say that," he replied.

On the Panama coming over from Ponce he had made some tea or soup from the refrigerated beef—the same that had been condemned—had filtered it and sealed it hermatically in a can, and when he reached his home at Pittsburg had analyzed it. From this he got a lightish brown residium. This, he said, disclosed the characteristics of borax and salicylic acid.

Dr. Daly urged that he be permitted to demonstrate the test. Dr. Conner objected, insisting that he leave the powder the witness brought as the residium of this beef with the commission to be examined by a government chemist.

Witness pleaded not to have the matter taken out of his hand and a compromise was effected by deciding that Dr. Daly be present with the official chemist and it was arranged to have Professor Clarke, of the geological survey here, examine the powder tomorrow morning.

At the afternoon session Dr. Daly underwent a rather severe cross-examination, especially on the subject of the date upon which he had reported as to his suspicions in regard to the beef, an why he had not reported sooner.

Dr. Daly said he had never discussed with any officer the subject of bad beef. Instead of commenting on such matters he had rather attempted to allay discontent with the meat. While at Chickamauga he had found meat which appeared to have been treated an indicated in his report. If the government was supplied with chemically prepared meats, he was asked, did not he think that the government had been fraudulently dealt with?

Dr. Daly replied that in his judgment when such beef had been supplied by contractors it had not been with fraudulent intent. The persons supplying the beef probably considered the preparation used no more harmful than salt. He had not arrived at the conclusion he did until after tests. Instead of weakening his position, each test made him less willing to recant any statements he had made.

Dr. Daly was questioned closely in regard to the extent of an extract which he said he had made, and which he said resulted in a disclosure of the characteristics of borax and salicylic acid. He stated that the kettle from which the extract was taken was perfectly clean and the fluid was transferred to a perfectly clean glass bottle. The beef used in making the extract was of "refrigerated" variety.

At Jacksonville he had inspected meat which, while of good appearance, had "an unmistakable odor." The cooks there said that much seasoning was required to overcome the unpalatableness of the cooked meat.

The "beard" referred to in this investigation, Dr. Daly said, could only grow upon meat containing putrescent germs.

Dr. Daly explained the process of treating beef chemically. The boracic acid, or salicylic acid, he said, was sprinkled upon the meat in the shape of powder, and that which would not adhere was brushed off. The meat was hung in a room where it was kept cool by means of ammonia or salts. This was one means of preserving meat, but there were other methods. The substance placed upon the surface of the meat penetrated its inner tissues and the chemical changes took place.

Dr. Daly also explained the methods of embalming human bodies. Many persons had methods which they claimed to be superior to all others, but the common method was to use boracic acid, salicylic acid or glycerine.

Dr. Daly was at Tampa about the 30th of May. His suspicions in regard to the beef, he said, were aroused about the 17th of June. He reported this fact in August. Dr. Daly denied that his report stated that the beef "contained posion," or "destroyed the vitality" of the soldiers. He had said that it was detrimental to health.

During the hours of the afternoon Dr. Daly stated that it was a mistake to believe that freshly killed meats were detrimental to health. Meat from an animal just slaughtered was in no way injurious, he said.

Tomorrow morning Dr. Daly will meet Dr. Connor, of the commission, and Dr. Clarke, of the geological survey, when an examination will be made of the powder, which Dr. Daly believes exhibits characteristics of borax and salicylic acid.

Five Hundred Ways of Cooking Eggs.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

A certain man made a display of dense ignorance the other day when he went into a restaurant and asked the waiter if he had any eggs. "Yes," said the waiter, "we have." "Well, bring me some." "How do you want them cooked?" "Oh, any old way." "My dear man," said the waiter, "that order will hardly do. We have over five hundred different ways of cooking eggs, and you will be pleased to make a suggestion or mention a choice."

This astonishing fact had the effect of paralyzing the customer's tongue for a while, but he finally recovered enough to whisper in awe: "Scramble 'em." "Yes, sir," replied the astute waiter still lingering, "which way?" "Oh, any old way." "Sir," said the waiter in a determined voice, "I must insist you will make a choice—there are seventy different ways of scrambling eggs in this establishment." "Well, then, fry them for ye." "Which way?—we have forty ways of frying eggs here." "All right," said the customer slowly as he reached for his hat and arose, "you have one way here that I can find myself, and that is straight out of that door. Good day."

An Unfortunate Query.

From The Washington Star.

"I always like to write with a soft lead pencil," remarked the young man.

"Have you ever given any study," inquired the cruelly thoughtless girl, "to the manner in which a person's character will manifest itself in his handwriting?"

Blood Cure Sent Free.

A FREE TRIAL TREATMENT SENT PRIVATELY BY MAIL TO ALL WHO SUFFER.

A Remarkable Remedy for a Terrible Affliction—The Cure Is Permanent.

A free trial treatment is being sent out by the State Medical Institute, in order to demonstrate the fact that the most horrible of all diseases can be cured. There is a good deal of controversy over this subject among those who declare the disease incurable, but the facts are indubitable and must be acknowledged. The action of this new remedy is peculiar. The physician in charge of the institute has had a long and varied experience treating this disease of the blood, and about two years ago, after a long series of experiments, he found the exact specific that offsets the poison, renders it lifeless and eliminates it from the body. Having personally examined many hundreds of cases and familiarized himself with every detail of the disease, his discovery came naturally and has never failed him. One of his recent cures was a most hopeless case, the disease having caused the hair to fall out and the body was one mass of putrescent sores, boils, blotches and unsightly disfigurements. In a few days the entire outer skin was healed and there was noticeable improvement in all other respects. A brief continuation of the remedy brought about a radical cure. The free trial treatment has saved a great many who otherwise were doomed to early destruction, and it was this obejct which induced the institute to make the offer. In all cases where the sores have become characteristic of the disease, the sufferer fully realizes the name and nature of his affliction, but a great many who have inherited the disease or who have recently contracted it, should ask the institute for their 44-page book describing fully the disease and also explaining the action of their new remedy Sifilide. Send your name and address to the State Medical Institute, 65 Bass Block, Ft. Wayne, Ind., and they will forward, prepaid, the free trial treatment that will bring to the sufferer such wonderful relief, such an ecstatic feeling of joy for the improvement shown as to fully compensate for the suffering and despair that previous failure has caused. Write today without fail.

WHY PAUNCEFOTE REMAINS AT POST

It Is on Account of the Nicaragua Canal Agitation.

THE AMBASSADOR IS POPULAR

And Many Think His Retention Means Friendliness

OF HIS COUNTRY FOR THE UNITED STATES

But Behind It All England Wants a Good Diplomat on the Nicaragua Canal Question.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, January 20.—(Special.)—The announcement that Sir Julian Pauncefote is to be continued on at his present post for another year beyond the time when he would, in the natural course of British diplomatic events, be retired for age and length of service, is taken as another evidence of England's desire to do the friendly thing. Those who have commented on this episode and drawn that conclusion talk of the great popularity of the present ambassador who represents her majesty, and the picture of fraternal love they paint is very pretty, indeed.

There is, however, one trouble with that picture; it isn't true. One does not need to have devoted long or earnest study to British diplomatic methods to know that there is something more than sentiment back of the several and various moves engineered by Salisbury and his associates in the British foreign office, and this particular move is no exception to the rule.

Mind you, I am not endeavoring to minimize the strength or the sincerity of English regard for us. Both officially and individually our English consuls have, during the times of our international complications, shown us too clearly that when it comes to the test their hearts do beat with ours—that blood is after all thicker than water—for us to impute to them any sinister motives against us, and I for one am not a doubting Thomas. When, therefore, I suggest that something else than sentimental regard, either for this country or for him, prompts the retention of Sir Julian at this post, I do not intend to hint at anything more sinister than a piece of very practical, common sense diplomacy. And by diplomacy I do not mean the intriguing kind.

The Canal the Cause.

The reason Sir Julian is kept here is that Great Britain realizes the great importance of the Nicaragua canal movement; and she proposes to have as her representative on the ground the man who knows most about the different phases of canal negotiation and legislation and who is, in the very nature of things, best able to look after her interests.

That is all there is in it. Great Britain is interested in the construction of the Nicaragua canal and she has certain distinct rights which she is very naturally bound to protect. She wants to see the canal built and she is perfectly willing that this government should be the power back of its construction; but the British government does not propose to be carried away by the sentiment of the moment—no matter how much it is the wish of those in power here and there to have that friendly sentiment magnify and increase, and no matter, further, how firm the belief that the present warmth of feeling will remain in the hearts of the people in this country and in England for all time.

Under a treaty made between this country and Great Britain in 1850, there are laid down certain important principles regarding the control of any trans-isthmian canal that may be built by the way of the San Juan de Nicaragua river. This is known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and in the discussions over the construction of the canal much has already been said about it. As much more is sure to be said, I have thought a short analysis of this important document might be interesting to the readers of The Consitution.

The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

The most important provision of the treaty—the one which may be said to contain the kernel of the whole matter—is that of the first section. In this it is provided:

> The governments of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal; agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America; nor will either make use of any protection which either affords or may afford, or any alliance which either has or may have to or with any state or people, for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same; nor will the United States or Great Britain take advantage of any intimacy, or use any alliance, connection, or influence that either may possess with any state or government through whose territory the said canal may pass, for the purpose of acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, for the citizens or subjects of the one, any rights or advantages in regard to commerce or navigation through the said canal which shall not be offered on the same terms to the citizens or subjects of the other.

Some Other Provisions.

Other articles of the treaty provide that vessels of the United States or Great Britain traversing the canal shall, in case of war between the contracting parties, be exempted from blockade, detention or capture by either belligerents; the two governments agree to protect the contractors or builders of the canal in all their rights; to secure the establishment of two free ports, one at each end of said canal; to protect the canal after its completion; and "that they will guarantee the neutrality thereof, so that said canal may forever be open and free."

In another of the articles the "great design" of this convention is declared to be "of constructing and maintaining the said canal as a ship communication between the two oceans for the benefit of mankind, on equal terms to all, and of protecting the same."

Further on it is set forth: "The governments of the United States and Great Britain having not only desired, in entering into this convention, to accomplish a particular object but also to establish a general principle, they hereby agree to extend their protection, by treaty stipulations, to any other practicable communications, whether by canal or railway, across the isthmus which connects North and South America, and especially to the interoceanic communications, should the same prove to be practicable, whether by canal or railway, which are now proposed to be established by the way of Tehauntepec or Panama."

The Spirit of the Treaty.

Perhaps all of these provisions are not germane to this story, but I have quoted freely from the treaty to show both the letter of its most important provisions and the spirit which is manifest throughout the document. It is the spirit as well as the letter which is under consideration in the discussion which has been—and will be—over the treaty.

The treaty is in existence today. There has at one time or another been put forward the claim that Great Britain had, by some of its acts—particularly in extending a protectorate over the Mosquito coast—violated the spirit of the treaty and that we are at liberty to treat it as if it were void and of no effect. Great Britain on the other hand numbers this among her effective treaty agreements, and so far as I have been able to find out, the English have the best end of the argument, if there is an argument.

Some of the propositions for the construction of the canal, notably that of Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, look to securing absolute sovereignty through this canal strip before this government goes ahead and contributes in any way toward the construction of the proposed canal. This idea means absolute control without any guarantees of neutrality, and doubtless in its legitimate analysis means fortifications and all that. Under this idea, neither Great Britain or anybody else would be consulted at any stage of the proceedings. This suggestion has been made that this proposition can only be in the interest of delay, as it is absolutely impracticable, but I am not one of those to doubt the good faith of those who have made it.

Great Britain's Interest.

It is, however, to protest against any such a step—in short, to see that the spirit of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty be carried out—that Great Britain is manifesting so much interest in the canal legislation and that Sir Julian is being retained at Washington.

There have been several provisions looking to a new treaty with Great Britain which shall, in effect, be an amendment of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and it is highly probable that some such step will be taken, although Senator Morgan and others of those most prominent in the canal legislation do not believe any change is necessary. They contend that the end sought in the existing treaty is simply the permanent neutrality of the canal and that they have never had any other idea than that the great waterway should be always neutral and open to the commerce of the world. They do not believe that even of the government were to go ahead and build the canal outright, such act would be contrary to the spirit of the treaty even though the letter of that document does bind it to the agreement that it will never obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the canal."

So long, however, as there is the possibility of misunderstanding concerning the meaning of that treaty, it will perhaps be best to amend it or enter into a new agreemnt to cover the contingency of construction by this government under joint guarantee of neutrality.

That, it seems certain, will be the shape the canal legislation will take. The government will build it outright through the medium of the Maritime Company—which is in effect the same thing; the British government has undoubtedly declared that it has no objection so long as the neutrality ideas not only of those in charge of the canal bill, but of the president and the secretary of state, and it is practically certain that before Sir Julian bids final adieu to Washington, the new convention will have been perfected and the work on the great is guaranteed for all time. This meets the canal begun.

THE LOST PAUL JONES

Continued from First Page.

her cabin, breaking open the trunks and taking from them a lot of fine female apparel and keys, and whatever other property they discovered on board. Although their discovery occurred a week ago, the men did not come to Venice, the nearest settlement, until today, when they had to do so to lay in a supply of provisions. In Venice they turned the keys over to a storekeeper, by whom these facts were made known. The keys bear a tag inscribed:

"Fletcher & Co., Indianapolis."

The clothing taken from the trunk by the men is that of Miss Taggart.

No bodies were seen by the men on or near Bird island, but there is no hope of any one having escaped from the wreck. The Paul Jones had two boats. One badly stove in was picked up by the Marie Louise of Mobile; the other, with "Paul Jones" painted on her, was the one found by the Pansy, of Biloxi. The three relief expeditions have started out and ought to reach Bird island tomorrow. Two go from New Orleans—the Zeta and the Doullet—and one from Mobile—the Maud. Bird island is merely a sand reef covered by coarse sea grass.

The launch, which was owned by Lawrence Jones, a Louisville distiller, was loaned by him to Mr. Yocum and left Louisville December 8th for a trip to Florida. She left New Orleans for Pensacola January 3d. Since that time nothing definite has been heard from her until today, although her loss has been rumored since last Sunday.

TO MEET IN INDIANAPOLIS NEXT

Fraternal Convention of United Mine Workers Have Finished Session.

Pittsburg, Pa., January 20.—The national convention of the United Mine Workers of America adjourned sine die this afternoon. Indianapolis was selected for the meeting place next year. The following amendment to the constitution was adopted:

"Whereas, as we believe that governments should derive their just powers from and by the consent of the governed, and as a means to that end we favor a popular vote on said proposition and the result of said vote to be adopted or rejected at our next annual convention and the national secretary shall furnish locals with ballots for the above purpose."

NELSON ADVOCATES EXPANSION THEORY

Minnesota Senator Crosses Swords with Tillman, of South Carolina.

HE DOESN'T MAKE MUCH

McKinley's Plan of Extension Is Debated at Length.

SENATOR MORGAN'S BILL IS STILL UP

Senate Has a Five-Hour-and-a-Half Session Without Being Able To Accomplish Anything.

Washington, January 20.—The senate was in session for five hours and a half today, but the session was practically barren of results.

Mr. Nelson, republican, of Minnesota, spoke in opposition to Mr. Vest's anti-expansion resolution. His address was a constitutional argument in support of the right of the United States government to acquire and govern foreign territory. He maintained that it was no longer an unsettled question that this country had the power, not only to acquire foreign territory by discovery and conquest or treaty, but also to govern territory so acquired. That question, he said, had been settled by decision of the supreme court and was scarcely longer open to debate. He referred to the territory that had been acquired in the past by the United States government and reclared that in no single case had the people of the territory acquired been consulted or their consent secured. In the course of the debate he said the contention was being made that the people of the territory proposed to be acquired were not fit for citizenship in our republic.

Admitting that that contention was correct, it was quite as true that the people of much territory hitherto acquired by this country were unfit for citizenship at the time the territory was taken into the union. Had we applied the reasoning now being advanced against the acquisition of the territory to the people of Florida and the Louisiana territory when they were admitted into the United States, they scarcely could have passed muster, as it was well known that they were not fitted for citizenship.

Mr. Nelson then entered upon an elaborate constitutional argument, citing numerous authorities in support of his position. He maintained that the arguments that taxation without representation was tyranny and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, were true only in a limited extent. A majority of our people, he said, were without direct representation. Women, minors and imbeciles were without representation in our government and had to bear their share of taxation.

Mason and Tillman Come In.

In response to a question by Mr. Mason, of Illinois, Mr. Nelson said that no man could say truthfully that the rights of Englishmen had been destroyed or even in any sense impaired by Great Britain's scheme of colonization. Further replying to Mr. Mason, he declared that the United States our own magnificent government, was the product of the colonization plans of Great Britain and demanded to know whether Mr. Mason would desire to blot out that great work of England.

Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, interrupted Mr. Mason and referring to the contest between Sweden and Norway and the practical severance of their relations, inquired why the Norwegians at home wanted liberty, while those of the United States do not desire to give liberty to the Filipinos.

This reference to Mr. Nelson's Norwegian birth aroused him.

"I am a citizen of the United States, Mr. President," he replied. "I am not representing either the people or the government of Norway, whose rights and liberties, I am satisfied, are greater than those of the people of South Carolina." (Laughter.)

In his discussion of the situation in the Philippines when Admiral Dewey arrived at Manila on the memorable 1st of May, Mr. Nelson pointed out that the islanders were in a state of practical slavery under the dominion of Spain. Aguinaldo had abandoned them, he said, on the payment to him by Spain of a paltry "thirty pieces of silver," which in this case was to be $800,00, half of which amount the insurgent leader had already received. He was to leave the people and leave the country to the tender mercies of Spanish cruelties.

Mr. Nelson maintained that it would be the acme of cruelty for the United Stase government to despoil the Philippines in their time of need.

"We are there," he said "to give them a just, free and good government and to keep them out of the clutches of the great powers of the earth. It is our duty thus to protect them and it would be the highest cruelty for us to leave them at the mercy of any powers who might choose to attack them."

Mr. Tillman called attention to Mr. Nelson's use of the word "slave" in his reference to the Philippines and asked the latter if he appreciated that those people were of the same class as those slaves whose rule and domination Mr. Nelson and his party associates had forced upon the white people of the south.

"You are undertaking," said Mr. Tillman, "to annext and make a component part of this government ten millions of the colored race, one half or more whom are barbarians of the lowest type. It is but the injection into the body politic of the United States of that vitiated blood, that debased ignorant people, that we object to."

Nicaragua Bill's Time.

At this point the hour of 2 o'clock arrived and the chairman laid before the senate the Nicaraguan canal bill.

Mr. Morgan, after some persuasion, yielded to permit it to Mr. Nelson to conclude his speech. After the Minnesota senator had proceeded for a time he was again interrupted by Mr. Tillman, whereupon Mr. Morgan complained that Mr. Nelson was not justified in permitting interruptions when holding the floor by courtesy in the time of the canal bill. Evidently anxious to oblige Mr. Morgan, Mr. Nelson declined to yield. This declination being announced by the chair, Mr. Tillman exclaimed:

"The senator from Minnesota is acting under the constant nagging of the senator from Alabama."

He also asserted that Mr. Morgan had no right after he had given permission to another senator to proceed to "distate how the time should be parcelled out." For this Mr. Tillman was called to order by the chair.

These proceedings were evidently not to Mr. Tillman's liking, and he immediately made the point of a quorum, repeating the proceedings several times subsequently during the session.

Replying, Mr. Nelson deprecated any reference to the race question in the south. Let the dead past bury its dead. He did not consider the point relevant.

Interrupting again, Mr. Tillman urged that the race question was the one question in the whole problem and his objection was to the intention to bring these ignorant people of vitiated blood into this country as an integral part of it.

Mr. Nelson contended that the Filipinos would not become voters under the arrangement proposed.

At the conclusion of Mr. Nelson's remarks Mr. White defined his position as an anti-expansionist, and said, speaking of the request of the California legislature, that its senators vote for the peace treaty:

"I would be glad to meet the desire of the legislature of California if it were possible for me to do so without loss of self-respect and a sacrifice of all my opinions."

Mr. White stated that the legislature and his colleague, Mr. Perkins, are republicans, while he is a democrat.

As soon as Mr. White had concluded his speech, Mr. Perkins addressed the senate. He paid high tribute to the honesty, energy and ability of Mr. White, but, notwithstanding his able argument, he believed this to be truly a representatives' government. So believing, he felt that his obligation was to the people of his state, and that when he had ascertained what their desires were he would be false to himself and to them if he did not heed their wishes.

"I am opposed," said he, "to the policy of acquiring the Philippine islands, believing such a policy to be a menace to our government and its institutions; but nine-tenths of the people of my state, as their wishes are expressed through a legislature recently elected, think otherwise, and, while I shall vote for the pending treaty, it will be under protest. I shall do so because I regard such action to be my duty."

Consideration of the Nicaraguan canal bill was then resumed, consideration being on Mr. Caffery's amendments. The completion of the bill was prevented probably by the filibustering tactics adopted by Mr. Tillman, democrat, of South Carolina, who frankly announced that the bill could not be passed today, as he and other senators, if necessary, would remain in the chamber until midnight to prevent a final vote.

Tillman Says It Is a Scheme.

Mr. Tillman declared that the whole canal "scheme" was purely speculative, and had for its main idea the pulling out of the treasury $5,000,000, a sum which he characterized as the "last apple on the tree which the Maritime Canal Company is grasping at, after having missed getting the fifty millions or a hundred millions which a former bill had proposed to give.

"I believe," he declared, "that this scheme is a steal, and nothing but a steal. The more you stir this thing, the more you investigate, the dirtier it becomes and the louder it stinks. (Laughter.) When the senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) tried to interfere with my rights as a senator on this floor, I made up my mind that this bill should not pass today, and he might as well adjourn."

While Mr. Caffery was discussing his amendment reducing the amount available to be paid the canal company $2,000,000, Mr. Berry offered the following amendment to section 3:

"Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the payment to said company, or to any other person or persons, a greater sum than the value of such property as ascertained by the commission herein named, or shall any warrants be delivered until such commission has reported such value."

Mr. Morgan accepted the amendment and it was agreed to.

Mr. Caffery's amendment was then defeated 32 to 20.

Mr. Chilton, of Texas, offered an amendment reducing the number of directors of the canal from eleven to seven, five of whom are to be from the United States. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Spooner offered an amendment that if the president be unable to secure from the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica such concessions as will enable the United States to build and perpetually own and control the canal, he is authorized to negotiate for a control of or the right to construct, maintain and perpetually control of some other canal connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, and the president is also requested to negotiate for the abrogation or modification of any and all treaty obligations in any way interfering with the construction, ownership and perpetual control of any such canal.

Replying to a question from Mr. Morgan, Mr. Spooner said that his expression "some other canal" would of course include the Panama canal. As a desire was expressed that the amendment be perfected, on motion of Mr. White, at 5:20 o'clock p. m., the senate adjourned.

THEY WANT TO TELL

These Grateful Women Who Have Been Helped by Mrs. Pinkham.

Women who have suffered severely and been relieved of their ills by Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine are constantly urging publication of their statements for the benefit of other women. Here are two such letters:

Mrs. Lizzie Beverly, 258 Merrimac St., Lowell, Mass., writes:

"It affords me great pleasure to tell all suffering women of the benefit I have received from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I can hardly find words to express my gratitude for what she has done for me. My trouble was ulceration of the womb. I was under the doctor's care. Upon examination he found fifteen very large ulcers, but he failed to do me good. I took several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, also used the Sanative Wash, and am cured. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine saved my life, and I would recommend it to all suffering women."

Mrs. Amos Trombleay, Ellenburgh Ctr., N. Y., writes:

"I took cold at the time my baby was born, causing me to have milk legs, and was sick in bed for eight weeks. Doctors did me no good. I surely thought I would die. I was also troubled with falling of the womb. I could not eat, had faint spells as often as ten times a day. One day a lady came to see me and told me of the benefit she had derived from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine, and advised me to try it. I did so, and had taken only half a bottle before I was able to sit in a chair. After taking three bottles I could do my own work I am now in perfect health."

Uric Acid Diathesis, Gout, Rheumatism, Lithaemia, etc.

JOHN V. SHOEMAKER, A.M., M.D., LL.D.,

Professor of Therapeutics and Materia-Medica in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, etc., etc., in an article published in the "New York Medical Journal,"

Reports, AMONG OTHERS, the following cases relieved by

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Confirmed Gout.

Case I.—"Mrs. Q., aged 60 years, complained of pain and tenderness in her fingers and toes, which were much deformed by gouty deposits, in this case the large joints were also stiff and painful on motion. Her general nutrition was poor, and she had cardiac hypertrophy with increased arterial tension. The arteries showed atheromatous thickening and there was a systolic murmur indicating aortic valvular disease, but without marked stenosis. She was ordered a suitable diet and recommended to change her residence to a more appropriate climate, where she could spend much of her time in the fresh air. In the meantime she was to take four to five ounces of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER from five to six times a day. The latter treatment was attended with the best results, the pain disappeared from the joints and the swelling around them was materially lessened. She felt so much better that she could not be induced to take the other part of the prescription which called for a change of climate, since she found herself so much benefited by the water, that she did not consider it necessary to leave home.

Gout of the Feet with Eczema.

Case II.—"Mr. R. R., aged 49 years, had Chronic Gout in the feet; also an eczematous eruption around the flexures of the thighs and on both arms. He was ordered from one to two pints of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER daily. His diet was restricted and a mild aperient given three or four times a week, or every day if necessary. As much exercise in the open air as could be taken was insisted upon, which was not much at first, but soon increased, so that he spent most of his time out of doors. This treatment enabled him to overcome the Gout and to get rid of the Eczema, as well, in the course of three months."

Sub-acute Gout in the Fingers and Toes.

Case III.—"Mr. R. S., aged 53 years, a merchant, presented himself with gouty deposits around the small joints of his fingers and toes. In the affected articulations there was also impairment of motion and a moderate degree of inflammation, with pain and tenderness. There was no fever. He had never had an acute paroxysm of gout, although of gouty family. He was ordered an aperient now and then with a restricted diet and BUFFALO LITHIA WATER the latter in five ounce quantities four times a day. This was followed by the disappearance of all the symptoms of gout, at least for the present."

General Articular Rheumatism.

Case IV.—"William B., aged 17 years, working in a dry goods store, and who had been exposed to cold and wet, had an attack of articular rheumatism, especially affecting the knees and ankles. He was given three or four ounces of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER every four hours, with hot drinks to increase the action upon the skin. The case gradually improved and made a good recovery. No salicylates or coal-tar preparations were employed in this case. He made a good recovery without any complications."

Acute Rheumatism in a Lithaemic Patient.

Case V.—"Fannie S., aged 13 years, a school girl. This patient was in bed with swollen knee and ankle joints, fever, and in fact the usual clinical appearance of acute rheumatism. As there was a gouty tendency in the parents, I gave her BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in two ounce doses, every two hours, the interval increased to three hours as the symptoms subsided. This was followed by relief from all the symptoms, with free action of the skin and kidneys, and in the course of this first week she entered an easy and rapid convalescence."

Periodic Attack of Gravel.

Case VI.—"Julius R., 52 years of age, a commercial traveler, complained of passing gravel, lumbar pain and a slight increase in temperature. The urine contained crystals of Uric Acid with urates, and a small amount of albumen. No casts detected. He had been subject to similar attacks for four or five years, probably connected with irregularities in eating. He was given two ounces, afterwards four, of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER every two hours, with ordinary attention to diet. This gave immediate relief followed by recovery."

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is sold by Druggists and Grocers generally. An illustrated book can be procured on request, containing the testimony of the most famous physicians of this country and Europe, as to the wonderful power of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in Gout, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Gravel, Indigestion, Nervous Dyspepsia, Nervous Exhaustion, Malaria, Alcoholism, Eczema and Blood Disorders, Diseases of Women, etc. Send for the book and judge for yourself. Address

PROPRIETOR, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Territory Town Burns.

Ardmore, I. T., January 20.—The postoffice and other buildings occupying an entire block in the town of Davis, north of here, were destroyed by fire today. The loss is estimated at $75,000. The town had neither water nor a fire brigade.

ITS BECAUSE

of the thoroughness of their work that give DR. HATHAWAY & CO. the reputation of being the leading and successful specialists in the treatment of all those special private diseases peculiar to men and women. There is no patchwork in their treatment. They cure cases permanently and for life. Consultation free and confidential.

Specialties: Specific blood-poisoning, nervous debility, impotency, hydrocele, varicocele, pimples, piles, strictures, eczema, moles and diseases of women. Mail treatment by sending for symptom blanks. No. 1 for men; No. 2 for women; No. 3 for skin diseases; No. for catarrh. Send for 64-page Reference Book for men and women. Call on or address them. DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 22½ So. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. (Inman Bldg.) Hours: 9 to 9; Sunday, 10 to 1. Separate reception room for ladies.

MILES'S SURGEON ON WITNESS STAND

Major Daly Tells About the Beef on Transports and Porto Rico.

HE SUSTAINS HIS GENERAL

Doctor Declares the Meat Was Chemically Treated Before Being Shipped.

ANALYSIS IS MADE BY HIM

Witness Bears Out All His Commander Has Said About "Embalmed Beef" and Will Be Examined Again Today.

Washington, January 20.—Major W. H. Daly, chief surgeon with General Miles and whose field service stretches from Tampa to Porto Rico and whose report condemning the beef furnished the expeditionary forces created a sensation some weeks ago, made his long awaited appearance as a witness before the war investigating commission today. Surgeon Daly's report was the strongest in language of those submitted by General Miles in substantiation of his attack on the beef supplies.

Dr. Daly has been too ill to appear heretofore. He was accompanied by General Miles's own stenographer despite the presence of the commission's official stenographer. On being sworn, the witness identified the report submitted as his own, changing its date, however, from September 31st to October 31st. He was willing, he said, to stand by his report. It was wholly voluntary and was not called out by any request or in obedience to any circular letter, so far as he remembered. He had heard nothing of an official circular calling for reports. At Ponce, however, some time between August 1st and 12th, he believed, he communicated to General Miles some observation made at Tampa.

He had noticed a quarter of beef hanging free in the sun on shipboard, and he became interested in the experiment of having fresh slaughtered beef placed under such conditions to see how long it could stand it.

Was Too Much for Flies.

"I observed," he said, "that the flies, especially the bull flies, did not affect it; they did not alight on it, or if they did, they got away from it very quickly."

He had cut off a piece of that beef at Tampa and cooked it, but it neither smelled or tasted natural. Later he helped the men corral some horses, and subsequently had trouble with his stomach, which he first attributed to the activity of corralling. Then he noticed indications of chemical presence that brought back recollections of chemical stuff he had used to preserve elk in hunting expeditions in the Rocky mountains some years before. All that day at Tampa and the next he had an unpleasant taste. In that previous hunting experience he had analyzed the chemical preservative and found it to contain borax and salicylic acid. These were to be used externally on the elk hunt, but he had rubbed it in the raw flesh and also injected it.

When questioned as to those ingredients, he said borax was not safe to be used in connection with food nor for ordinary medical purposes, while the salicylic acid was most nauseous, loathsome and disgusting, almost destructive to digestion.

Dr. Daly said he should say the attempt to preserve the beef by chemicals was not a success. That had been his experience on the transport Panama. In the beef carried by that ship he was "pretty sure chemicals were involved." That beef, he said, was very foul. He thought the government beef requirements of the contractors were very unreasonable. Everybody knows, he said, that beef exposed to moisture and warmth for twenty-four hours "will be very much tried."

Not Enough for One Transport.

Recurring to the transport Panama, he said most of the beef it carried was refrigerated. They had secured a ton of beef, and for this they at first had one and one-half tons of ice; later it was increased to eleven and one-half tons of ice. The beef, however, had a decidedly unpleasant odor.

At Ponce, he went on to say, I observed the refrigerated beef taken from the transports. It had a peculiar odor. I observed the examination of spoiled beef on one transport. It was done by a butcher down in the hold. He thrust his arm in every direction into the putrid meat, trying to find a solid piece. This meat had the same peculiar odor.

He added that the Panama's beef warranted his report, and that its odor was like that of a dead human injected with preservatives. He also depicted the strong odors aboard the transport Chester.

General Beaver asked if the witness did not think his examination purely superficial and without any substantial knowledge.

"No, I would not like to say that," he replied.

On the Panama coming over from Ponce he had made some tea or soup from the refrigerated beef—the same that had been condemned—had filtered it and sealed it hermatically in a can, and when he reached his home at Pittsburg had analyzed it. From this he got a lightish brown residium. This, he said, disclosed the characteristics of borax and salicylic acid.

Dr. Daly urged that he be permitted to demonstrate the test. Dr. Conner objected, insisting that he leave the powder the witness brought as the residium of this beef with the commission to be examined by a government chemist.

Witness pleaded not to have the matter taken out of his hand and a compromise was effected by deciding that Dr. Daly be present with the official chemist and it was arranged to have Professor Clarke, of the geological survey here, examine the powder tomorrow morning.

At the afternoon session Dr. Daly underwent a rather severe cross-examination, especially on the subject of the date upon which he had reported as to his suspicions in regard to the beef, an why he had not reported sooner.

Dr. Daly said he had never discussed with any officer the subject of bad beef. Instead of commenting on such matters he had rather attempted to allay discontent with the meat. While at Chickamauga he had found meat which appeared to have been treated an indicated in his report. If the government was supplied with chemically prepared meats, he was asked, did not he think that the government had been fraudulently dealt with?

Dr. Daly replied that in his judgment when such beef had been supplied by contractors it had not been with fraudulent intent. The persons supplying the beef probably considered the preparation used no more harmful than salt. He had not arrived at the conclusion he did until after tests. Instead of weakening his position, each test made him less willing to recant any statements he had made.

Dr. Daly was questioned closely in regard to the extent of an extract which he said he had made, and which he said resulted in a disclosure of the characteristics of borax and salicylic acid. He stated that the kettle from which the extract was taken was perfectly clean and the fluid was transferred to a perfectly clean glass bottle. The beef used in making the extract was of "refrigerated" variety.

At Jacksonville he had inspected meat which, while of good appearance, had "an unmistakable odor." The cooks there said that much seasoning was required to overcome the unpalatableness of the cooked meat.

The "beard" referred to in this investigation, Dr. Daly said, could only grow upon meat containing putrescent germs.

Dr. Daly explained the process of treating beef chemically. The boracic acid, or salicylic acid, he said, was sprinkled upon the meat in the shape of powder, and that which would not adhere was brushed off. The meat was hung in a room where it was kept cool by means of ammonia or salts. This was one means of preserving meat, but there were other methods. The substance placed upon the surface of the meat penetrated its inner tissues and the chemical changes took place.

Dr. Daly also explained the methods of embalming human bodies. Many persons had methods which they claimed to be superior to all others, but the common method was to use boracic acid, salicylic acid or glycerine.

Dr. Daly was at Tampa about the 30th of May. His suspicions in regard to the beef, he said, were aroused about the 17th of June. He reported this fact in August. Dr. Daly denied that his report stated that the beef "contained posion," or "destroyed the vitality" of the soldiers. He had said that it was detrimental to health.

During the hours of the afternoon Dr. Daly stated that it was a mistake to believe that freshly killed meats were detrimental to health. Meat from an animal just slaughtered was in no way injurious, he said.

Tomorrow morning Dr. Daly will meet Dr. Connor, of the commission, and Dr. Clarke, of the geological survey, when an examination will be made of the powder, which Dr. Daly believes exhibits characteristics of borax and salicylic acid.

Five Hundred Ways of Cooking Eggs.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

A certain man made a display of dense ignorance the other day when he went into a restaurant and asked the waiter if he had any eggs. "Yes," said the waiter, "we have." "Well, bring me some." "How do you want them cooked?" "Oh, any old way." "My dear man," said the waiter, "that order will hardly do. We have over five hundred different ways of cooking eggs, and you will be pleased to make a suggestion or mention a choice."

This astonishing fact had the effect of paralyzing the customer's tongue for a while, but he finally recovered enough to whisper in awe: "Scramble 'em." "Yes, sir," replied the astute waiter still lingering, "which way?" "Oh, any old way." "Sir," said the waiter in a determined voice, "I must insist you will make a choice—there are seventy different ways of scrambling eggs in this establishment." "Well, then, fry them for ye." "Which way?—we have forty ways of frying eggs here." "All right," said the customer slowly as he reached for his hat and arose, "you have one way here that I can find myself, and that is straight out of that door. Good day."

An Unfortunate Query.

From The Washington Star.

"I always like to write with a soft lead pencil," remarked the young man.

"Have you ever given any study," inquired the cruelly thoughtless girl, "to the manner in which a person's character will manifest itself in his handwriting?"

Blood Cure Sent Free.

A FREE TRIAL TREATMENT SENT PRIVATELY BY MAIL TO ALL WHO SUFFER.

A Remarkable Remedy for a Terrible Affliction—The Cure Is Permanent.

A free trial treatment is being sent out by the State Medical Institute, in order to demonstrate the fact that the most horrible of all diseases can be cured. There is a good deal of controversy over this subject among those who declare the disease incurable, but the facts are indubitable and must be acknowledged. The action of this new remedy is peculiar. The physician in charge of the institute has had a long and varied experience treating this disease of the blood, and about two years ago, after a long series of experiments, he found the exact specific that offsets the poison, renders it lifeless and eliminates it from the body. Having personally examined many hundreds of cases and familiarized himself with every detail of the disease, his discovery came naturally and has never failed him. One of his recent cures was a most hopeless case, the disease having caused the hair to fall out and the body was one mass of putrescent sores, boils, blotches and unsightly disfigurements. In a few days the entire outer skin was healed and there was noticeable improvement in all other respects. A brief continuation of the remedy brought about a radical cure.

The free trial treatment has saved a great many who otherwise were doomed to early destruction, and it was this obejct which induced the institute to make the offer. In all cases where the sores have become characteristic of the disease, the sufferer fully realizes the name and nature of his affliction, but a great many who have inherited the disease or who have recently contracted it, should ask the institute for their 44-page book describing fully the disease and also explaining the action of their new remedy Sifilide. Send your name and address to the State Medical Institute, 65 Bass Block, Ft. Wayne, Ind., and they will forward, prepaid, the free trial treatment that will bring to the sufferer such wonderful relief, such an ecstatic feeling of joy for the improvement shown as to fully compensate for the suffering and despair that previous failure has caused. Write today without fail.

WHY PAUNCEFOTE REMAINS AT POST

It Is on Account of the Nicaragua Canal Agitation.

THE AMBASSADOR IS POPULAR

And Many Think His Retention Means Friendliness

OF HIS COUNTRY FOR THE UNITED STATES

But Behind It All England Wants a Good Diplomat on the Nicaragua Canal Question.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, January 20.—(Special.)—The announcement that Sir Julian Pauncefote is to be continued on at his present post for another year beyond the time when he would, in the natural course of British diplomatic events, be retired for age and length of service, is taken as another evidence of England's desire to do the friendly thing. Those who have commented on this episode and drawn that conclusion talk of the great popularity of the present ambassador who represents her majesty, and the picture of fraternal love they paint is very pretty, indeed.

There is, however, one trouble with that picture; it isn't true. One does not need to have devoted long or earnest study to British diplomatic methods to know that there is something more than sentiment back of the several and various moves engineered by Salisbury and his associates in the British foreign office, and this particular move is no exception to the rule.

Mind you, I am not endeavoring to minimize the strength or the sincerity of English regard for us. Both officially and individually our English consuls have, during the times of our international complications, shown us too clearly that when it comes to the test their hearts do beat with ours—that blood is after all thicker than water—for us to impute to them any sinister motives against us, and I for one am not a doubting Thomas. When, therefore, I suggest that something else than sentimental regard, either for this country or for him, prompts the retention of Sir Julian at this post, I do not intend to hint at anything more sinister than a piece of very practical, common sense diplomacy. And by diplomacy I do not mean the intriguing kind.

The Canal the Cause.

The reason Sir Julian is kept here is that Great Britain realizes the great importance of the Nicaragua canal movement; and she proposes to have as her representative on the ground the man who knows most about the different phases of canal negotiation and legislation and who is, in the very nature of things, best able to look after her interests.

That is all there is in it. Great Britain is interested in the construction of the Nicaragua canal and she has certain distinct rights which she is very naturally bound to protect. She wants to see the canal built and she is perfectly willing that this government should be the power back of its construction; but the British government does not propose to be carried away by the sentiment of the moment—no matter how much it is the wish of those in power here and there to have that friendly sentiment magnify and increase, and no matter, further, how firm the belief that the present warmth of feeling will remain in the hearts of the people in this country and in England for all time.

Under a treaty made between this country and Great Britain in 1850, there are laid down certain important principles regarding the control of any trans-isthmian canal that may be built by the way of the San Juan de Nicaragua river. This is known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and in the discussions over the construction of the canal much has already been said about it. As much more is sure to be said, I have thought a short analysis of this important document might be interesting to the readers of The Consitution.

The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

The most important provision of the treaty—the one which may be said to contain the kernel of the whole matter—is that of the first section. In this it is provided:

> The governments of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal; agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America; nor will either make use of any protection which either affords or may afford, or any alliance which either has or may have to or with any state or people, for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same; nor will the United States or Great Britain take advantage of any intimacy, or use any alliance, connection, or influence that either may possess with any state or government through whose territory the said canal may pass, for the purpose of acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, for the citizens or subjects of the one, any rights or advantages in regard to commerce or navigation through the said canal which shall not be offered on the same terms to the citizens or subjects of the other.

Some Other Provisions.

Other articles of the treaty provide that vessels of the United States or Great Britain traversing the canal shall, in case of war between the contracting parties, be exempted from blockade, detention or capture by either belligerents; the two governments agree to protect the contractors or builders of the canal in all their rights; to secure the establishment of two free ports, one at each end of said canal; to protect the canal after its completion; and "that they will guarantee the neutrality thereof, so that said canal may forever be open and free."

In another of the articles the "great design" of this convention is declared to be "of constructing and maintaining the said canal as a ship communication between the two oceans for the benefit of mankind, on equal terms to all, and of protecting the same."

Further on it is set forth: "The governments of the United States and Great Britain having not only desired, in entering into this convention, to accomplish a particular object but also to establish a general principle, they hereby agree to extend their protection, by treaty stipulations, to any other practicable communications, whether by canal or railway, across the isthmus which connects North and South America, and especially to the interoceanic communications, should the same prove to be practicable, whether by canal or railway, which are now proposed to be established by the way of Tehauntepec or Panama."

The Spirit of the Treaty.

Perhaps all of these provisions are not germane to this story, but I have quoted freely from the treaty to show both the letter of its most important provisions and the spirit which is manifest throughout the document. It is the spirit as well as the letter which is under consideration in the discussion which has been—and will be—over the treaty.

The treaty is in existence today. There has at one time or another been put forward the claim that Great Britain had, by some of its acts—particularly in extending a protectorate over the Mosquito coast—violated the spirit of the treaty and that we are at liberty to treat it as if it were void and of no effect. Great Britain on the other hand numbers this among her effective treaty agreements, and so far as I have been able to find out, the English have the best end of the argument, if there is an argument.

Some of the propositions for the construction of the canal, notably that of Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, look to securing absolute sovereignty through this canal strip before this government goes ahead and contributes in any way toward the construction of the proposed canal. This idea means absolute control without any guarantees of neutrality, and doubtless in its legitimate analysis means fortifications and all that. Under this idea, neither Great Britain or anybody else would be consulted at any stage of the proceedings. This suggestion has been made that this proposition can only be in the interest of delay, as it is absolutely impracticable, but I am not one of those to doubt the good faith of those who have made it.

Great Britain's Interest.

It is, however, to protest against any such a step—in short, to see that the spirit of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty be carried out—that Great Britain is manifesting so much interest in the canal legislation and that Sir Julian is being retained at Washington.

There have been several provisions looking to a new treaty with Great Britain which shall, in effect, be an amendment of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and it is highly probable that some such step will be taken, although Senator Morgan and others of those most prominent in the canal legislation do not believe any change is necessary. They contend that the end sought in the existing treaty is simply the permanent neutrality of the canal and that they have never had any other idea than that the great waterway should be always neutral and open to the commerce of the world. They do not believe that even of the government were to go ahead and build the canal outright, such act would be contrary to the spirit of the treaty even though the letter of that document does bind it to the agreement that it will never obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the canal."

So long, however, as there is the possibility of misunderstanding concerning the meaning of that treaty, it will perhaps be best to amend it or enter into a new agreemnt to cover the contingency of construction by this government under joint guarantee of neutrality.

That, it seems certain, will be the shape the canal legislation will take. The government will build it outright through the medium of the Maritime Company—which is in effect the same thing; the British government has undoubtedly declared that it has no objection so long as the neutrality ideas not only of those in charge of the canal bill, but of the president and the secretary of state, and it is practically certain that before Sir Julian bids final adieu to Washington, the new convention will have been perfected and the work on the great is guaranteed for all time. This meets the canal begun.

THE LOST PAUL JONES

Continued from First Page.

her cabin, breaking open the trunks and taking from them a lot of fine female apparel and keys, and whatever other property they discovered on board. Although their discovery occurred a week ago, the men did not come to Venice, the nearest settlement, until today, when they had to do so to lay in a supply of provisions. In Venice they turned the keys over to a storekeeper, by whom these facts were made known. The keys bear a tag inscribed:

"Fletcher & Co., Indianapolis."

The clothing taken from the trunk by the men is that of Miss Taggart.

No bodies were seen by the men on or near Bird island, but there is no hope of any one having escaped from the wreck. The Paul Jones had two boats. One badly stove in was picked up by the Marie Louise of Mobile; the other, with "Paul Jones" painted on her, was the one found by the Pansy, of Biloxi. The three relief expeditions have started out and ought to reach Bird island tomorrow. Two go from New Orleans—the Zeta and the Doullet—and one from Mobile—the Maud. Bird island is merely a sand reef covered by coarse sea grass.

The launch, which was owned by Lawrence Jones, a Louisville distiller, was loaned by him to Mr. Yocum and left Louisville December 8th for a trip to Florida. She left New Orleans for Pensacola January 3d. Since that time nothing definite has been heard from her until today, although her loss has been rumored since last Sunday.

TO MEET IN INDIANAPOLIS NEXT

Fraternal Convention of United Mine Workers Have Finished Session.

Pittsburg, Pa., January 20.—The national convention of the United Mine Workers of America adjourned sine die this afternoon. Indianapolis was selected for the meeting place next year. The following amendment to the constitution was adopted:

"Whereas, as we believe that governments should derive their just powers from and by the consent of the governed, and as a means to that end we favor a popular vote on said proposition and the result of said vote to be adopted or rejected at our next annual convention and the national secretary shall furnish locals with ballots for the above purpose."

NELSON ADVOCATES EXPANSION THEORY

Minnesota Senator Crosses Swords with Tillman, of South Carolina.

HE DOESN'T MAKE MUCH

McKinley's Plan of Extension Is Debated at Length.

SENATOR MORGAN'S BILL IS STILL UP

Senate Has a Five-Hour-and-a-Half Session Without Being Able To Accomplish Anything.

Washington, January 20.—The senate was in session for five hours and a half today, but the session was practically barren of results.

Mr. Nelson, republican, of Minnesota, spoke in opposition to Mr. Vest's anti-expansion resolution. His address was a constitutional argument in support of the right of the United States government to acquire and govern foreign territory. He maintained that it was no longer an unsettled question that this country had the power, not only to acquire foreign territory by discovery and conquest or treaty, but also to govern territory so acquired. That question, he said, had been settled by decision of the supreme court and was scarcely longer open to debate. He referred to the territory that had been acquired in the past by the United States government and reclared that in no single case had the people of the territory acquired been consulted or their consent secured. In the course of the debate he said the contention was being made that the people of the territory proposed to be acquired were not fit for citizenship in our republic.

Admitting that that contention was correct, it was quite as true that the people of much territory hitherto acquired by this country were unfit for citizenship at the time the territory was taken into the union. Had we applied the reasoning now being advanced against the acquisition of the territory to the people of Florida and the Louisiana territory when they were admitted into the United States, they scarcely could have passed muster, as it was well known that they were not fitted for citizenship.

Mr. Nelson then entered upon an elaborate constitutional argument, citing numerous authorities in support of his position. He maintained that the arguments that taxation without representation was tyranny and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, were true only in a limited extent. A majority of our people, he said, were without direct representation. Women, minors and imbeciles were without representation in our government and had to bear their share of taxation.

Mason and Tillman Come In.

In response to a question by Mr. Mason, of Illinois, Mr. Nelson said that no man could say truthfully that the rights of Englishmen had been destroyed or even in any sense impaired by Great Britain's scheme of colonization. Further replying to Mr. Mason, he declared that the United States our own magnificent government, was the product of the colonization plans of Great Britain and demanded to know whether Mr. Mason would desire to blot out that great work of England.

Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, interrupted Mr. Mason and referring to the contest between Sweden and Norway and the practical severance of their relations, inquired why the Norwegians at home wanted liberty, while those of the United States do not desire to give liberty to the Filipinos.

This reference to Mr. Nelson's Norwegian birth aroused him.

"I am a citizen of the United States, Mr. President," he replied. "I am not representing either the people or the government of Norway, whose rights and liberties, I am satisfied, are greater than those of the people of South Carolina." (Laughter.)

In his discussion of the situation in the Philippines when Admiral Dewey arrived at Manila on the memorable 1st of May, Mr. Nelson pointed out that the islanders were in a state of practical slavery under the dominion of Spain. Aguinaldo had abandoned them, he said, on the payment to him by Spain of a paltry "thirty pieces of silver," which in this case was to be $800,00, half of which amount the insurgent leader had already received. He was to leave the people and leave the country to the tender mercies of Spanish cruelties.

Mr. Nelson maintained that it would be the acme of cruelty for the United Stase government to despoil the Philippines in their time of need.

"We are there," he said "to give them a just, free and good government and to keep them out of the clutches of the great powers of the earth. It is our duty thus to protect them and it would be the highest cruelty for us to leave them at the mercy of any powers who might choose to attack them."

Mr. Tillman called attention to Mr. Nelson's use of the word "slave" in his reference to the Philippines and asked the latter if he appreciated that those people were of the same class as those slaves whose rule and domination Mr. Nelson and his party associates had forced upon the white people of the south.

"You are undertaking," said Mr. Tillman, "to annex and make a component part of this government ten millions of the colored race, one half or more whom are barbarians of the lowest type. It is but the injection into the body politic of the United States of that vitiated blood, that debased ignorant people, that we object to."

Nicaragua Bill's Time.

At this point the hour of 2 o'clock arrived and the chairman laid before the senate the Nicaraguan canal bill.

Mr. Morgan, after some persuasion, yielded to permit it to Mr. Nelson to conclude his speech. After the Minnesota senator had proceeded for a time he was again interrupted by Mr. Tillman, whereupon Mr. Morgan complained that Mr. Nelson was not justified in permitting interruptions when holding the floor by courtesy in the time of the canal bill. Evidently anxious to oblige Mr. Morgan, Mr. Nelson declined to yield. This declination being announced by the chair, Mr. Tillman exclaimed:

"The senator from Minnesota is acting under the constant nagging of the senator from Alabama."

He also asserted that Mr. Morgan had no right after he had given permission to another senator to proceed to "distate how the time should be parcelled out." For this Mr. Tillman was called to order by the chair.

These proceedings were evidently not to Mr. Tillman's liking, and he immediately made the point of a quorum, repeating the proceedings several times subsequently during the session.

Replying, Mr. Nelson deprecated any reference to the race question in the south. Let the dead past bury its dead. He did not consider the point relevant.

Interrupting again, Mr. Tillman urged that the race question was the one question in the whole problem and his objection was to the intention to bring these ignorant people of vitiated blood into this country as an integral part of it.

Mr. Nelson contended that the Filipinos would not become voters under the arrangement proposed.

At the conclusion of Mr. Nelson's remarks Mr. White defined his position as an anti-expansionist, and said, speaking of the request of the California legislature, that its senators vote for the peace treaty:

"I would be glad to meet the desire of the legislature of California if it were possible for me to do so without loss of self-respect and a sacrifice of all my opinions."

Mr. White stated that the legislature and his colleague, Mr. Perkins, are republicans, while he is a democrat.

As soon as Mr. White had concluded his speech, Mr. Perkins addressed the senate. He paid high tribute to the honesty, energy and ability of Mr. White, but, notwithstanding his able argument, he believed this to be truly a representatives' government. So believing, he felt that his obligation was to the people of his state, and that when he had ascertained what their desires were he would be false to himself and to them if he did not heed their wishes.

"I am opposed," said he, "to the policy of acquiring the Philippine islands, believing such a policy to be a menace to our government and its institutions; but nine-tenths of the people of my state, as their wishes are expressed through a legislature recently elected, think otherwise, and, while I shall vote for the pending treaty, it will be under protest. I shall do so because I regard such action to be my duty."

Consideration of the Nicaraguan canal bill was then resumed, consideration being on Mr. Caffery's amendments. The completion of the bill was prevented probably by the fillibustering tactics adopted by Mr. Tillman, democrat, of South Carolina, who frankly announced that the bill could not be passed today, as he and other senators, if necessary, would remain in the chamber until midnight to prevent a final vote.

Tillman Says It Is a Scheme.

Mr. Tillman declared that the whole canal "scheme" was purely speculative, and had for its main idea the pulling out of the treasury $5,000,000, a sum which he characterized as the "last apple on the tree which the Maritime Canal Company is grasping at, after having missed getting the fifty millions or a hundred millions which a former bill had proposed to give.

"I believe," he declared, "that this scheme is a steal, and nothing but a steal. The more you stir this thing, the more you investigate, the dirtier it becomes and the louder it stinks. (Laughter.) When the senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) tried to interfere with my rights as a senator on this floor, I made up my mind that this bill should not pass today, and he might as well adjourn."

While Mr. Caffery was discussing his amendment reducing the amount available to be paid the canal company $2,000,000, Mr. Berry offered the following amendment to section 3:

"Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the payment to said company, or to any other person or persons, a greater sum than the value of such property as ascertained by the commission herein named, or shall any warrants be delivered until such commission has reported such value."

Mr. Morgan accepted the amendment and it was agreed to.

Mr. Caffery's amendment was then defeated 32 to 20.

Mr. Chilton, of Texas, offered an amendment reducing the number of directors of the canal from eleven to seven, five of whom are to be from the United States. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Spooner offered an amendment that if the president be unable to secure from the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica such concessions as will enable the United States to build and perpetually own and control the canal, he is authorized to negotiate for a control of or the right to construct, maintain and perpetually control of some other canal connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, and the president is also requested to negotiate for the abrogation or modification of any and all treaty obligations in any way interfering with the construction, ownership and perpetual control of any such canal.

Replying to a question from Mr. Morgan, Mr. Spooner said that his expression "some other canal" would of course include the Panama canal. As a desire was expressed that the amendment be perfected, on motion of Mr. White, at 5:20 o'clock p. m., the senate adjourned.

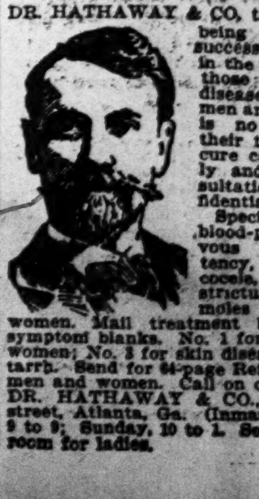
To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Territory Town Burns.

Ardmore, I. T., January 20.—The post-office and other buildings occupying an entire block in the town of Davis, north of here, were destroyed by fire today. The loss is estimated at $75,000. The town had neither water nor a fire brigade.

ITS BECAUSE



of the thoroughness of their work that give DR. HATHAWAY & CO. the reputation of being the leading and successful specialists in the treatment of all those special private diseases peculiar to men and women. There is no patchwork in their treatment. They cure cases permanently and for life. Consultation free and confidential.

Specialties: Specific blood-poisoning, nervous debility, impotency, hydrocele, varicocele, pimples, piles, strictures, eczema, moles and diseases of women. Mail treatment by sending for symptom blanks. No. 1 for men; No. 2 for women; No. 3 for skin diseases; No. 4 for catarrh. Send for 64-page Reference Book for men and women. Call on, or address them. DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 22½ So. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. (Inman Bldg.) Hours: 9 to 9; Sunday, 10 to 1. Separate reception room for ladies.

THEY WANT TO TELL

These Grateful Women Who Have Been Helped by Mrs. Pinkham.

Women who have suffered severely and been relieved of their ills by Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine are constantly urging publication of their statements for the benefit of other women. Here are two such letters:

Mrs. Lizzie Beverly, 258 Merrimac St., Lowell, Mass., writes:

"It affords me great pleasure to tell all suffering women of the benefit I have received from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I can hardly find words to express my gratitude for what she has done for me. My trouble was ulceration of the womb. I was under the doctor's care. Upon examination he found fifteen very large ulcers, but he failed to do me good. I took several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, also used the Sanative Wash, and am cured. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine saved my life, and I would recommend it to all suffering women."

Mrs. Amos Trombleay, Ellenburgh Ctr., N. Y., writes:

"I took cold at the time my baby was born, causing me to have milk legs, and was sick in bed for eight weeks. Doctors did me no good. I surely thought I would die. I was also troubled with falling of the womb. I could not eat, had faint spells as often as ten times a day. One day a lady came to see me and told me of the benefit she had derived from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine, and advised me to try it. I did so, and had taken only half a bottle before I was able to sit in a chair. After taking three bottles I could do my own work I am now in perfect health."

Uric Acid Diathesis, Gout, Rheumatism, Lithaemia, etc.

JOHN V. SHOEMAKER, A.M., M.D., LL.D.,

Professor of Therapeutics and Materia-Medica in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, etc., etc., in an article published in the "New York Medical Journal,"

Reports, AMONG OTHERS, the following cases relieved by

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Confirmed Gout.

CASE I.—"Mrs. Q., aged 60 years, complained of pain and tenderness in her fingers and toes, which were much deformed by gouty deposits, in this case the large joints were also stiff and painful on motion. Her general nutrition was poor, and she had cardiac hypertrophy with increased arterial tension. The arteries showed atheromatous thickening and there was a systolic murmur indicating aortic valvular disease, but without marked stenosis. She was ordered a suitable diet and recommended to change her residence to a more appropriate climate, where she could spend much of her time in the fresh air. In the meantime she was to take four to five ounces of

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

from five to six times a day. The latter treatment was attended with the best results, the pain disappeared from the joints and the swelling around them was materially lessened. She felt so much better that she could not be induced to take the other part of the prescription which called for a change of climate, since she found herself so much benefited by the water, that she did not consider it necessary to leave home.

Gout of the Feet with Eczema.

CASE II.—"Mr. R. R., aged 49 years, had **Chronic Gout** in the feet; also an **eczematous eruption** around the flexures of the thighs and on both arms. He was ordered from one to two pints of

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

daily. His diet was restricted and a mild aperient given three or four times a week, or every day if necessary. As much exercise in the open air as could be taken was insisted upon, which was not much at first, but soon increased, so that he spent most of his time out of doors. This treatment enabled him to **overcome the Gout and to get rid of the Eczema**, as well, in the course of three months."

Sub-acute Gout in the Fingers and Toes.

CASE III.—"Mr. R. S., aged 53 years, a merchant, presented himself with gouty deposits around the small joints of his fingers and toes. In the affected articulations there was also impairment of motion and a moderate degree of inflammation, with pain and tenderness. There was no fever. He had never had an acute paroxysm of gout, although of gouty family. He was ordered an aperient now and then with a restricted diet and

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

the latter in five ounce quantities four times a day. This was followed by the disappearance of all the symptoms of gout, at least for the present."

General Articular Rheumatism.

CASE IV.—"William B., aged 17 years, working in a dry goods store, and who had been exposed to cold and wet, had an attack of articular rheumatism, especially affecting the knees and ankles. He was given three or four ounces of

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

every four hours, with hot drinks to increase the action upon the skin. The case gradually improved and made a good recovery. No salicylates or coal-tar preparations were employed in this case. He made a good recovery without any complications."

Acute Rheumatism in a Lithaemic Patient.

CASE V.—"Fannie S., aged 13 years, a school girl. This patient was in bed with swollen knee and ankle joints, fever, and in fact the usual clinical appearance of acute rheumatism. As there was a gouty tendency in the parents, I gave her

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

in two ounce doses, every two hours, the interval increased to three hours as the symptoms subsided. This was followed by relief from all the symptoms, with free action of the skin and kidneys, and in the course of this first week she entered an easy and rapid convalescence."

Periodic Attack of Gravel.

CASE VI.—"Julius R., 52 years of age, a commercial traveler, complained of passing **gravel**, lumbar pain and a slight increase in temperature. **The urine contained crystals of Uric Acid with urates, and a small amount of albumen.** No casts detected. He had been subject to similar attacks for four or five years, probably connected with irregularities in eating. He was given two ounces, afterwards four, of

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

every two hours, with ordinary attention to diet. **This gave immediate relief followed by recovery.**"

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is sold by Druggists and Grocers generally. An illustrated book can be procured on request, containing the testimony of the most famous physicians of this country and Europe, as to the wonderful power of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in **Gout, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Gravel, Indigestion, Nervous Dyspepsia, Nervous Exhaustion, Malaria, Alcoholism, Eczema and Blood Disorders, Diseases of Women, etc.** Send for the book and judge for yourself. Address

PROPRIETOR, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

BIBB GRAND JURY SCORES JUSTICES

Accuses Judge McMillan of Maladministration.

BUT WILL NOT INDICT HIM

As Witnesses Wanted Cannot Be Located.

SOME DISCREPANCIES IN TAX RETURNS

Say Personal Property Is Not Given in as It Should Be—Movement To Keep Fast Mail.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., January 20.—The grand jury adjourned today after a lengthy session and made its presentments, some portions of which were very interesting. The presentments relative to justices of the peace border on the sensational.

The following is a synopsis of the presentments:

The books of the county commissioners and treasurer are neatly kept and correct. It is suggested that an expert bookkeeper be employed once each year to balance these books and credit them. No committee from any grand jury can examine them intelligently and correctly within the limited time allowed. It is believed the coroner has been conducting his office according to law, but he is not required to keep books. More attention should be paid to the office of county surveyor by the commissioners and a county map should be made.

Discrepancy in Taxes.

The city tax returns show a valuation of $8,872,638, while the county books show only $6,782,635. Only $1,200 worth of bicycles are returned.

The same discrepancy is shown in all forms of personal property.

The tax receiver is unable to detect a failure to return land because he has no property book, and one is recommended. These books show 9,608 polls, and the aggregate value of the whole property of the county to be $17,002,472. The consolidated returns show a decrease of $329,714 from last year's returns.

The tax collector's books show the receipts and disbursements up to December 17, 1898, to have been as follows: State taxes, collected and uncollected, $95,943.80; polls, $9,691; professional, $1,540. County taxes, collected and uncollected, $120,354.65; disbursements, $9,424.69.

Roast for the Justices.

The jury holds that the justices of the peace have been abusing their privileges under the law, and it recommends a law allowing a fee of $2.50 each for justices of the peace and constable in each case tried, provided the prisoner be convicted by the higher courts. This part of the report concludes with these words: "The investigations made into the conduct of the offices of justices of the peace have morally convinced this body of maladministration on the part of Justice McMillan. An indictment has been deemed impracticable, however, by the disappearance of witnesses, of which disappearances suggests its procurement by interested parties."

The jury finds that in seven months over 600 persons were committed to jail, and that over 300 of these were from three justice courts, to-wit: Balkcom, 268, McMillan, 32; Burnett, 29.

Courthouse Unsanitary.

The courthouse is found to be in an unsanitary condition. A fireproof annex should be provided for the clerk of the superior court.

The present method of heating the jail is objectionable. The Rooff home is in a good condition.

The jailer and sheriff are complimented for their efficiency.

A Road Question.

Public roads should be provided capable of resisting the encroachments of hard travel and long continued rains. An engineer should be employed to prepare the profiles of all the main roads, with culverts, fills, bridges, etc., indicated, and the specifications should provide for the very best and most permanent roads. After outlining the duties of the road superintendent under the new plan, the jury says:

"The good results of first-class roads cannot be overstated. It points out the savings in wear and tear on animals and vehicles, but with good roads property values in Bibb county would double in value within ten years and yield a proportionate increase in revenues.

A Bond Issue.

"We therefore recommend," the jury concludes, "that bonds be issued to procure the means necessary to carry on this grand and beneficient work. Our property is sufficient to authorize the issue of over a million dollars of bonds, and we recommend that an election be at once ordered on the question of issuing $500,000 of bonds, of which not more than $100,000 shall be sold per year. Now is the time to take up and decide this question. Bibb county bonds, bearing 3½ per cent interest, can, in our judgment, be marketed at par."

The jury announced the election of J. A. Thomas as justice of the peace in Vineville and fixed the pay of jurymen and bailiffs at $3 per day.

Judge Felton and Solicitor General Hodges were thanked for their consideration and assistance.

Walter Nelson Dead.

Mr. Walter Nelson, a well-known citizen of Macon, died this morning at his residence on Washington avenue, of consumption. His death was not a surprise to his many friends in the city, but the news of it was learned with regret. Mr. Nelson was a well-known grocer and has lived in Macon all his life. At one time he was county commissioner. He has been in bad health for some time past and a few days ago he took to his bed. The physicians who were called in gave up all hope. He died this morning at 7 o'clock. The funeral will be held tomorrow from his late residence on Washington avenue. Rev. F. F. Reese will conduct the services. The interment will be at Rose Hill cemetery.

Hospital Dedication Tomorrow.

The Gresham Memorial hospital will be formally turned over to the Hospital Association tomorrow afternoon. Mr. T. B. Gresham, of Baltimore, who, with his sister, Mrs. Machen, are the donors of the building, arrived in the city last night and will be present at the exercises tomorrow.

The new building has been described in The Constitution several times. It is without a doubt one of the prettiest buildings in the city and will be a valuable addition to the present hospital. The programme of exercises which has been arranged for tomorrow is one of the best ever arranged for a like occasion. Following is the complete programme:

Prayer by Rev. R. R. White, pastor of the First Presbyterian church.

Introduction of LeRoy Gresham by Hon. N. E. Harris.

Presentation address in behalf of Mr. Thomas B. Gresham and Mrs. Arthur W. Machen, donors of the building, by LeRoy Gresham.

Festival Te Deum, by double quartet.

Address of Acceptance on behalf of the Macon Hospital Association, by Hon. Walter B. Hill.

Duo, "Dedication," Mrs. C. E. Schofield and Mrs. Harry L. Jones.

"Sing Hallelujah Forth," double quartet.

Benediction, Rev. F. F. Reese.

The music has been kindly furnished by Mr. Arthur L. Wood and the choirs of the First Presbyterian and Christ churches.

The Southern Mail.

As soon as the citizens of Macon read in The Constitution this morning that a bill had passed the house doing away with the appropriation for the fast southern mail, there was a great kick. President Smith, of the chamber of commerce, had a number of callers within a few hours after the account was read. After discussing the matter, Congressman Bartlett was telegraphed. In the telegram he was requested to have the bill reconsidered and defeat it if possible. If the bill remains unchanged, the New York mails will not reach here before 12 o'clock, while otherwise it gets here at 8 o'clock. Senator Bacon has also been telegraphed to and will make a fight against the matter when it comes before the senate.

Mercer Notes.

The semi-annual examinations are on at Mercer this week and will continue until the 31st. The college was never before in better condition and it is the opinion of Professor Pollock that the present year will be the most successful in the history of the college.

The baseball team will begin practice next month. The schedule of games is about completed. Among the teams that will be played are: Cornell, Georgia, Vanderbilt, Virginia, Wake Forest, Tech, Milledgeville, Barnesville, Furman, Auburn and Sewanee. The schedule is regarded as the best that has ever been arranged for the college team and the boys are counting on winning a greater part of the games.

"Billie" Sanford who made his reputation in a Mercer uniform, will be with the team this year and will probably hold down third base. Garret will do the twirling and nearly all of last year's team will show up on the diamond this year. The first game to be played is with Milledgeville here on April 1st. Cornell will come on the 3d. This is the game that the Mercer men are hoping to win, as it may give them an opportunity to get a game with Yale, if they win it.

They will miss much valuable coaching this year, because the Baltimore team will not come here for spring practice.

The trouble between Georgia and Mercer has been smoothed over and the two teams will play three games this season. This will decide which is the champion and should satisfy both colleges.

Hospital Entertainment.

The entertainment which was given for the benefit of the hospital at the Academy of Music was a great success. Many people were present and a nice sum of money was realized. The programme was excellent and the Second Ohio Glee Club made a great hit. The proceeds of the entertainment will be used in the improvement and arrangement of the hospital.

Platform To Be Built.

The observation platform for the use of the weather observer will be built at last. The contract will be given out within the next ten days and the work will begin at once. It was thought at one time that the city would not be given a weather bureau, but since Congressman Bartlett has been in Washington he has been working in the interest of the matter and has succeeded in getting what he and the people of Macon wanted. The platform will be erected on the postoffice building. As soon as it is finished, Mr. Collins, the observer, will return from Savannah, where he is now stationed temporarily.

Abernathy's Trial.

Herman Abernathy, the negro soldier, who killed two negroes at Henry Hammond's dance hall during Christmas, will be put on trial in the superior court next Wednesday. Abernathy will be defended by Mr. John R. Cooper, one of Macon's most prominent lawyers. The plea will be self-defense. There is strong evidence against the man, however, and it is very probable that he will be convicted.

Domino Dance.

The Macon Volunteers will entertain their lady friends with a domino dance on the night of the 31st. The affair promises to be one of the biggest social events of the season and will no doubt be a success. The entertaining reputation of the Volunteers is well known to the people of the state and they propose to make this affair the biggest that they have ever given. The committee on arrangements is now working hard on the plans and will have everything in readiness at the appointed time.

Newsy Notes.

Mr. Lee Jordan continues very ill. There was no improvement in his condition today.

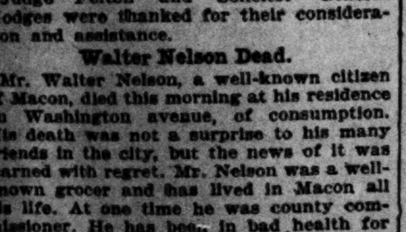
William F. Ireland, of New York city, an ex-convict, will lecture at the Young Men's Christian Association Sunday afternoon.

The indigent confederate veterans will be given their money by Colonel Wiley tomorrow.

New books are being added to the library every day. Some of the old books that are out of shape are being rebound and all of them will soon be in good condition.

Several patients at the division hospital are suffering with the measles.

TRY IT FREE.



To men who have battered their stomachs with drugs I want them to exercise their judgment and consider that Electricity is the greatest power on earth. Quickly puts life and force into whatever it touches. Gives instant relief and never fails to cure Rheumatism, Backache, Kidney Troubles, Early Decay, Night Losses, Lack of Nerve Force and Vigor, Nervous Debility, Undeveloped and Lost Vitality. You may not have faith in it now, but wear it for 30 days and you will then realize why. I have such confidence in it as to send it to you on trial. Write today for Illustrated Pamphlet with references and signed testimonials. Sent free in plain sealed envelope. Professor A. Chrystal, Inventor, 876 Postoffice Block, Marshall, Mich.

FEEDING THE RECONCENTRADOS.

The Comal Leaves Savannah for Cuba with Food.

Savannah, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—The United States supply ship Comal sailed for Havana today. It was well loaded with provisions for the starving reconcentrados. This is the Comal's third trip from Savannah laden with provisions. It carried this time about 216 carloads of provisions, including army bread, canned roast beef, tomatoes, salmon and other edibles. These things will come in the nature of a godsend to the starving people. The Comal will go direct to Havana, and after Captain Street has reported to General Brooke, other ports will be visited. The hungry natives at Matanzas, Nuevitas and other points along the coast, will be fed.

SUICIDE WAS IDENTIFIED.

Was Edward Hallman, of Blackville, South Carolina.

Augusta, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—The unknown man who suicided last night at the union depot was identified today by a negro preacher, H. H. Owens, as Mr. Edward Hallman, of Blackville, S. C. Owens says he knew him years ago in South Carolina when he was a prosperous man; that he was originally of Orangeburg county, where the family years ago owned considerable property, and the "Hallman tract" is still known. Hallman lost his wife and child and started down hill, gradually going from bad to worse. He says two cousins, James and John Walker, of Denmark, S. C., are Hallman's only surviving relatives. Owen says he met Hallman in the city yesterday and recognized him and talked with him. He was a man about forty-five years old. He was buried this afternoon in a pauper's grave.

LOST HIM A TYPO, FOUND HIM A MAYOR

Happy Information Furnished Miss Mary Hutchins, of Columbus, Ga.

IS MAYOR WOODWARD'S AUNT

She Lost Sight of Him When He Was a Printer.

FINDS HIM ATLANTA'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE

She Is Delighted Over the Good News and Says She Always Thought a Good Deal of Him.

Columbus, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—Miss Mary A. Hutchins is an old and infirm lady of Columbus who is now rejoicing over a very gratifying discovery. After having lost him for a number of years, Miss Hutchins has located a nephew. He is James G. Woodward, mayor of the city of Atlanta.

Miss Hutchins is aged seventy-seven. She is infirm and somewhat deaf. She lives with her nephew, Mr. R. L. Hutchins, an operative, at No. 115 Sixteenth street.

For a number of years Miss Hutchins has been quite anxious to know the whereabouts of one of her nephews, James G. Woodward. The last she heard of him, up to this week, was ten years ago. At that time he was a printer in the city of Atlanta. As the years passed on, she gradually lost sight of him. James G. Woodward was the son of her sister, and was held by her in high regard. She regretted very much that she had lost trace of him, but still hoped that some day she would hear from her nephew.

Some time ago Miss Hutchins picked up a copy of The Atlanta Constitution. She began to read about one James G. Woodward and became interested, as that was the name of her nephew. The more she thought about the matter, the more interested she became, until she finally penned a letter to The Constitution inquiring the whereabouts of her nephew, stating his name and avocation, and asking if he was living or dead. The Constitution referred the letter to its Columbus correspondent.

Last night a representative of The Constitution called at the residence of Miss Hutchins. The home is a two-room residence, and the family who live there are in humble circumstances. The reporter was invited into the sitting room, where in a corner sat Miss Mary A. Hutchins.

"You will have to speak loud to her," said the wife of her nephew. "She is somewhat deaf, you know."

The reporter explained to the aged lady who he was and questioned her at some length regarding her nephew. She was in total ignorance of his present circumstances, stating that the last time she had heard from him he was a printer.

"You see he had been a printer a long time," she said. "Jimmy has been picking up the types ever since he was a little boy. He always was a printer."

The reporter informed Miss Hutchins that her long lost nephew had at last been located. Most people knew where he was already, but it so happened that this affectionate relation, a person of all persons who should know, was in ignorance regarding the matter. The old lady looked very much interested and asked where he was and what he was doing.

"He is now mayor of the city of Atlanta," was the reply. "He was elected last fall."

The face of the old lady flushed with pride and she looked both gratified and surprise. The news was most astonishing to her, and for a while she could not realize it. The last time she had heard from her nephew he was a printer and of no particular prominence. So the fact that he had been elected mayor of a great city like Atlanta was well calculated to astound her.

"Will you please tell him to write to me," she said. "I am mighty anxious to hear from Jim. You see, he is my sister's son, and I always thought a good deal of him. I wish he would write right away. I am mighty glad to hear that he is doing so well. Jim will remember me, for he has not seen me since he grew up."

The Constitution correspondent left the old lady rejoicing in a quiet but nevertheless satisfactory kind of way over the discovery of her long lost nephew and the fact that he had risen to such prominence. Miss Hutchins lives with her relatives, and, as one of them said last night, she may go to Atlanta awhile, under the circumstances.

LARGE FIRE AT TENNILLE, GA.

Three Buildings Destroyed by Flames. Losses and Insurance.

Tennille, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—At 3 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the large general merchandise store of J. R. Pritchard & Sons. The building being freshly painted, it was soon in ruins. Two other buildings belonging to H. M. Bashinsky and J. D. Franklin, storage houses, were also consumed. Pritchard & Son's loss is about $8,000, covered by $7,000 insurance. Messrs. Bashinsky & Franklin's loss is about $1,000, each with no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

MYERS'S TICKET NOMINATED.

Hon. Fleming duBignon Presided at the Meeting.

Savannah, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—The friends of Herman Myers held a meeting tonight at the Masonic hall. Hon. F. G. duBignon presided, as before. There were nearly 1,000 people present. The principal speech of the evening was made by Judge H. D. D. Twiggs. The following ticket was unanimously nominated, to oppose the McDonough ticket, which will be put out tomorrow night: For mayor, Herman Myers; alderman, J. P. Williams; Hal B. Bacon, Thomas Screven, J. G. Jarrell, I. G. Haas, J. J. Horrigan, Samuel Reynolds, George W. Tiedeman, James M. Dixon, David Wells, John Schwarz and M. J. Doyle.

Negro political clubs are organizing rapidly, and it is asserted that the highest cash price will be paid for votes next Wednesday.

Installation of a Pastor.

Darien, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—Rev. Lucius Ross Lynn was installed pastor of the Darien Presbyterian church Wednesday night by a committee of the Savannah presbytery. Rev. Arthur J. Smith, of the First Presbyterian church, preached the sermon, charging pastor and people. The sermon was beautiful and so well adapted to the occasion. Rev. Lynn is a young man just from Clarksville, Tenn., seminary. He has endeared himself very much to this church and the field is one that promises to be of great good.

Fire at Sylvania.

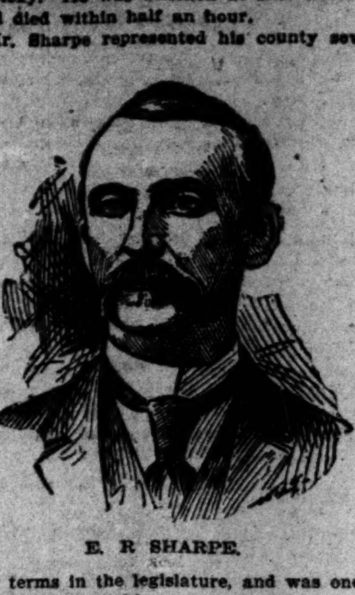
Sylvania, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—The residence of Dr. J. W. Powell was burned down here today about 11 o'clock. The origin of the fire is unknown. A large part of the furniture was saved. The house and furniture was insured in the Aetna for $1,600.

DEATH OF HON. E. R. SHARPE.

Prominent Citizen of Carrollton Stricken with Apoplexy.

Carrollton, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—Hon. E. R. Sharpe, for years editor of The Carrollton Free Press, and one of the most prominent citizens of Carroll county, died this morning at 11 o'clock from appoplexy. He was stricken at 10:30 o'clock and died within half an hour.

Mr. Sharpe represented his county several terms in the legislature, and was one of the most highly esteemed citizens of this section of the state. He was a gallant confederate veteran, having served with distinction throughout the war as a member of Wheeler's cavalry. He was well known throughout the state, not only politically, but in newspaper circles.



E. R SHARPE.

Deaths Near Fairburn.

Fairburn, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—Captain William Jackson, an old and well known citizen of this county, died at his home in Palmetto last night. He was about eighty years old.

Mr. Isaiah J. Foster, tax collector for this county in the years 1897 and 1898, died at his home about eight miles north of this place, of pneumonia, last night. Mr. Foster was one of the county's best citizens and prosperous farmers. He leaves a widow and several children. The remains will be interred at Enoch church tomorrow.

Ex-Governor Cooper, of Colorado, Dead.

Denver, Col., January 20.—Job A. Cooper, ex-governor of Colorado, died suddenly this afternoon of heart failure. Mr. Cooper was governor from 1889 to 1891, being elected as a republican. After the close of his term as governor he was elected president of the National Bank of Commerce, from which position he retired a few months ago. He was heavily interested in mining and real estate.

JOKE ON JUDGE AND LAWYERS.

Writ of Certiorari Argued and a Mistake Discovered.

LaGrange, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—Quite an amusing incident happened before Judge S. W. Harris two nights ago. To accommodate two visiting attorneys, his honor agreed to hear a certiorari in his room at the hotel after supper. The attorneys were on hand and each argued his side with much vociferousness and the judge rendered his opinion and every one in the room thought the case was over, and proceeded with social converse. In about half an hour, one of the attorneys, after looking over the papers said: "Look here, judge, we got on wrong sides. Brother So and So didn't bring this petition for certiorari. I brought it." In fact, they were wrong.

Moral: These attorneys live in a dry county.

PLEADED GUILTY TO STEALING.

An Old Offender on Trial in Troup Court.

LaGrange, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—The negro, William Cooley, who was convicted yesterday afternoon for the offense of horse stealing, this morning pleaded guilty to stealing a buggy. This negro, from all reports, is an old offender and this was not the first horse and buggy he had stolen in Troup county. His scheme was to steal here and sell in Atlanta, but in this instance he was so closely followed he had not time to sell.

Solicitor Atkinson has failed in only two instances this week to convict. One of those was Dr. J. C. Hardy, tried for murder, and the other Sarah Black, charged with the offense of assault with intent to murder. Both of these when discharged manifested much happiness.

Looking Into the Situation.

Augusta, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—P. W. Greene, of Columbus, general president of the Textile Workers of America, arrived here tonight. He declined to be interviewed as to his plans further than to say that he came to look into the strike situation for himself and learn the true condition of things. He said until he had looked around him and conferred with the press committee of the strikers, he could say nothing more than this.

Bodies Are Identified.

Memphis, Tenn., January 20—The three dead bodies taken from the debris of the burned steamer Ouachita have been identified as those of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Keath, of Creston, Iowa, and Dr. W. G. Murray, formerly of Allentown, Ky. The bodies will be interred here.

COMMON SENSE CURE.

Pyramid Pile Cure Cures Piles Permanently by Curing the Cause.

Remarkable Remedy Which Is Bringing Comfort to Thousands of Sufferers.

Probably half the people who see this article suffer from piles. It is one of the commonest diseases and one of the most obstinate. People have it for years and just because it is not immediately fatal they neglect it. Carelessness causes no end of suffering. Carelessness about so simple a thing as piles has often caused death. Hemorrhages occur from no apparent cause and loss of blood causes death. Hemorrhages occur during surgical treatment, often causing death.

Piles are simple in the beginning and easily cured. They can be cured even in the worst stages, without pain or loss of blood, quickly, surely and completely. There is only one remedy that will do it—Pyramid Pile Cure.

It allays inflammation immediately, heals the irritated surface and with continued treatment reduces the swelling and puts the membranes into good, sound, healthy condition. The course is thorough and permanent.

Here are some voluntary and unsolicited testimonials we have lately received:

Mrs. M. C. Hinkley, 601 Mississippi St., Indianapolis, Ind., says: Have been a sufferer from the pain and annoyance of Piles for fifteen years, the Pyramid Pile Cure and Pyramid Pills gave me immediate relief and in a short time a complete cure.

Major Dean, of Columbus, Ohio, says: I wish to add to the number of certificates as to the benefits derived from the Pyramid Pile Cure. I suffered from Piles for forty years and from itching piles for twenty years, and two boxes of the Pyramid Pile Cure has effectually cured me.

Most druggists sell Pyramid Pile Cure or will get it for you if you ask them to. It is one dollar per package and is put up only by the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

SYRUP OF FIGS
NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.
LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

POLHILL'S DAMAGE SUIT.

Many Persons in Courtroom Listening to Evidence.

Savannah, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—The Polhill $35,000 damage case was continued today in the United States court. Interest is growing in this hearing and a number of ladies appeared in the courtroom this morning. Judge Robert Falligant and Judge T. M. Norwood visited the courtroom and sat on the bench with Judge Speer for a while this afternoon. There is an array of judges among counsel in the case. There are Judges Crovatt, Whitfield, Simms and Atkinson, all of Brunswick, with Judge Thomas P. Ravenel, of Savannah. Judge Twiggs is also an interested listener.

The defense of the Florida Central and Peninsular railraod put thirteen witnesses on the stand today to testify as to various features of the case and as to the extent of Mr. Polhill's injuries. One of them, Mr. E. T. Taylor, of Brunswick, said he had been wildcat and deer hunting with Mr. Polhill since the accident. On cross-examination he admitted that Mr. Polhill had ridden to the stand in a buggy. Three Brunswick editors, Edward Lambright and Clarence H. Leavy, of The Call, and Clarence W. Brantley, of The Times, stated that they had been requested by Mr. Polhill to leave out of their papers all mention of his going hunting.

Plaintiff's counsel brought out the fact that Mr. Polhill had claimed that such publication would injure his business.

W. A. Bisbee, of Jacksonville, was granted a franchise by council today permitting him to put up an overhead system of telephone wires. He will compete with the Bell company.

THEY WILL BE PAID WEEKLY.

A Change Which Will Benefit the Operatives.

Columbus, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—Commencing on February 4th, half of the mill population of Columbus will make the effort of their lives to live on a cash basis. It was announced today that hereafter the payments of the 1,500 operatives at the Eagle and Phenix mills would be made weekly instead of fortnightly, as in the past. Every payday will thus be a "big" one at the plant from now on. President Jordan said this afternoon that the new system would be much more convenient for the operatives. Getting their money every week, they can live better, being better placed to operate on strictly cash basis. The merchants, as well as the operatives, will be benefited.

HE WAS LOCKED IN A LOG CABIN.

And John Owens Made Hole in Roof and Escaped.

Columbus, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—A special to The Enquirer-Sun from Shiloh, Ga., says:

"From citizens of Talbot county, your correspondent learns that the negro rapist, John Owens, escaped last night from the men who had him in charge. He was locked up in a log cabin while enroute to the Talbot jail. It is understood that at 1 o'clock this morning he was spoken to, but later the roof of the house was found broken, and the negro had fled. This is a piece of carelessness of the officers which certainly should be looked into and punished. A more dastardly deed than the crime could hardly have been perpetrated."

Re-Elected Old Officers.

Columbus, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—At the annual meeting today of the Georgia Home Insurance Company the old directors and officers were re-elected.

It was reported today that Ray's regiment of immunes, which is several hundred men short, might come to Columbus to recruit from the First West Virginia regiment, which is to be mustered out.

General Wiley, when interviewed tonight, knew nothing about it.

Let Contract for Generators.

Columbus, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—The directors of the Columbus Power Company have just let the contract for furnishing half the generators needed for the new power house of the company. About $60,000 is involved in the contract, which was secured by the Stanley Electric Company. There was sharp competition for the contract, and electric companies' officials from all over the country were here today. With these generators some 4,000 or 4,500 horse power will be developed.

SAM SMALL STAYS IN THE ARMY.

Order Revoked Giving Him an Honorable Discharge.

Washington, January 20.—(Special.)—In today's orders there appeared the following:

"By direction of the president, paragraph 41, special orders, No. 5, January 7, 1899, from this office, honorably discharging Chaplain Samuel W. Small, Third United States Volunteer Engineers, on tender of resignation, is revoked by the secretary of war.

The people about the war department are very reticent as to the meaning of this order. It was understood that Chaplain Small had resigned largely for business reasons, as he had an advantageous offer from a lecture bureau, but the fact of this order being revoked is taken here as indicating a desire on his part to continue in the service. He is now at Macon.

Farlinger's Cocoa and Chocolate Department

Huyler's Cocoa	25c
Stollwerck's Cocoa	25c
Epps' Cocoa	25c
Van Houten's Cocoa	25c
Baker's Cocoa	25c
Blooker's Cocoa	25c
Menier Chockolate	20c
Huyler's Chocolate, ½-pound pkgs	15c
Walter Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, ½-pound pkgs	[illegible]
Van Houten's Chocolate, drops in tins	15c
Van Houten's Chocolate, croquettes in tins	15c
Van Houten's Sweet Chocolate, per cake, at 2½ to	15c
Barker's Hasty Lunch, one-pound cans	[illegible]
Phoscoko Nerve Food, per can	[illegible]

A. W. FARLINGER,
Groceries 321-323 Peachtree St. N. B.—Mail orders, special attention.

TWO BROTHERS DIE ON THE SCAFFOLD

Execution of John and Henry Hall in Montgomery, Ala.

THEY MURDERED A MERCHANT

Attributed Their Disgrace to Liquor and Bad Company.

PRAYED FOR MAN WHO PULLED TRIGGER

Particulars of the Murder for the Commission of Which the Negroes Were Hanged.

Montgomery, Ala., January 20.—(Special.) John and Henry Hall, both colored, brothers and murderers, were hanged by order of court in the jail yard here today at noon. The execution facilities were limited and they were hanged one at a time. Henry was hanged first. He was led to the scaffold attired in a new suit of black clothes. He was as cheerful as a schoolboy at a picnic, sang, in a gleeful fashion, the anthem which the negro preacher present led, and during the preliminary nodded pleasantly to friends in the crowd. He was given an opportunity to address his friends, which he did after the characteristic fashion of an ignorant negro about to be hung, attributing his crime to whisky. He admonished his hearers to beware of strong drink and avowing his conviction that his soul was going straight to heaven.

The cap was fitted, the rope adjusted and without a quiver on the part of the culprit the trap was sprung and Henry's neck was broken.

John Hall exhibited no less courage. When he mounted the scaffold he recognized, among the others on the platform, Mr. Sam Belser, uncle of the young man whom he and his brother had murdered, and approaching him said:

"Howdy, Mr. Sam, please don't have no hard feelings toward me."

John prayed fervently that the Lord would bless the man who pulled the trigger to break his neck, protesting that he was innocent. He died a few minutes after the trap was sprung.

The Killing of Belser.

The crime for which John and Henry Hall today paid the penalty was an exceedingly cowardly one. On the night of August 12th, of last year, the two men entered the general store of Mr. Hugh Belser, at Pike Road, a small community in this county, and rendered themselves disagreeable by boisterousness and officiousness. Mr. James Belser, one of the clerks in the store, finally ordered them out. They left, but returned in a short while, the one with a double-barrelled shotgun, the other with a 38-caliber pistol, and renewed their boisterous conduct. James Belser requested them to leave, and upon their refusal to do so undertook to push them out of the door. John Hall stepped back and fired at Belser with the pistol at close range, but missed him. Belser then sprang forward, wrested the pistol from the negro's hands and fired into his breast. Just as he did so Henry Hall emptied the contents of both barrels of his shotgun into the body of the unfortunate young white man, who fell and expired immediately.

John Hall was found the next morning a few hundred feet from the scene of the tragedy, with a pistol ball in his breast, and after careful treatment was restored to health. Henry Hall fled, but was followed by a posse of Belser's friends through the woods, some several hundred miles, into Florida, where he was captured a week after his crime was committed. The men were convicted in the city court here at its November sitting and their sentence was executed today. They were two ignorant fellows, about thirty years of age, and were drinking at the time of the murder of young Belser.

Freight Agents Meet.

Birmingham, Ala., January 20.—(Special.) A meeting is being held here by freight and traffic managers of the various railroads entering the Birmingham district, discussing pig iron rates and looking to an advance in the same. In attendance are C. B. Compton, general freight agent, Louisville and Nashville; J. M. Culp, traffic manager, Southern railway; L. Sevier, general freight agent, Alabama Great Southern; L. Green, division freight agent, Southern railway; George Knox, general freight agent, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis; E. Schreiver, assistant general freight agent, Chicago, New Orelans and Northwestern; N. R. Browder, general freight agent, Mobile and Birmingham, and E. G. Hinton, traffic manager Central of Georgia. The railroads claim to have been hauling iron since May, 1897, at low rate. The meeting continues tomorrow, when it is believed an advance in rates will be decided on.

Negro Hanged in Mississippi.

Hazlehurst, Miss., January 20.—Joe Williams, a negro, was hanged here today before a crowd of 2,000 people.

Williams ascended the scaffold smoking a cigar, being in no way excited, and spoke several minutes to the audience, acknowledging his crime and warning his friends to profit by his awful fate. At the request of the sheriff, a colored preacher then offered prayer. At its conclusion, the trap was sprung, his neck being broken by the fall.

Senator Clay Answered Camp.

Private Arthur B. Camp, of Ray's regiment of immunes, desired that it be stated that Senator S. A. Clay, of Georgia, answered his letter in regard to securing a discharge from the volunteer service. Senator Clay answered as follows:

"Your favor to hand relative to discharge. The matter will be taken up, but it is almost impossible to succeed without the recommendation of your colonel. Yours very truly, S. A. CLAY."

Despite the statements of soldiers at the post that Private Camp endeavored to use the annual pass spoken of yesterday morning, Camp protests that he saw through the joke and did not attempt to pass the gate. Camp is one of the most popular soldiers at the post. He wishes it stated that it was councilmanic honors, instead of those attached to the coroner's office, that he sought, but he withdrew from the race before the election occurred.

CITY EDITOR A. N. ADAMS DEAD.

Well Known Jacksonville Newspaper Man Passes Away.

Jacksonville, Fla., January 20.—A. N. Adams, city editor of the Florida Times-Union and Citizen, died at his home in this city this morning of pneumonia in the thirtieth year of his life.

Mr. Adams was one of the best known newspaper men in the state and in the entire south. Although a young man, he had established a reputation as one of the best of the younger journalists of the country, and he was well known to many of the northern and western papers as a correspondent of ability. He had many friends throughout the south to whom he was known as a man of sterling integrity.

DR. JOHN BRAHAN READ DEAD.

Prominent Alabamian Attains Distinction During Civil War.

Montgomery, Ala., January 20.—Dr. John Brahan Read died today at Tuscaloosa, Ala., from heart failure. He was eighty years old, and the oldest aluminus of the University of Alabama, having graduated in 1834.

Dr. Read was the inventor of the iron shell, so successfully used in the Parrott gun during the war of 1861-65.

A bill for reimbursing him was pending before congress for years, and was favorably reported by the committees. This bill passed the senatt three times and the house two times, and in one congress passed both houses, but failed to reach the president.

It was his shell which made the Parrott gun so effective during the war.

FIREMAN AND ENGINEER KILLED

Westbound Sunset Limited Runs Into an Engine on a Siding.

San Antonio, Tex., January 20.—The westbound Sunset Limited passenger train ran into a light engine, which was standing on the siding at LaCoste, thirty miles west of San Antonio, this morning shortly after 3 o'clock.

Fireman Miller was killed outright and Engineer Nicholson, of the light engine, was so badly scalded that he died within two hours. Two other men were hurt, but not seriously.

Both engines were demolished and the mail, express and baggage cars were knocked from their trucks. The engine which was standing on the siding exploded from the shock.

GEN. WOOD RETURNS TO CUBA.

Officer in Charge at Santiago Bids Washington Officials Farewell.

Washington, January 20.—Major General Leonard Wood called at the war department today to say farewell prior to his departure for Cuba. The general goes to Miami, Fla., by rail. He will go thence by boat to Havana, and will have full conference with General Brooke, in charge of the island of Cuba, before proceeding to his post at Santiago.

The war department expects to be able in the course of a few days to promulgate the plan it has formulated, after consultation with General Wood for the distribution of the customs revenues of Cuba, a question which is agitating the people of Santiago just now rather unreasonably. The plan will be fair and just to all interests.

"WHERE DIRT GATHERS, WASTE RULES."
GREAT SAVING RESULTS FROM THE USE OF

SAPOLIO

QUICK TIME. FINE SERVICE.
NEW PULLMAN LINE TO

TAMPA, FLORIDA,

—VIA—

Georgia Southern & Florida Railway.

In Connection with the Central of Georgia Railway and Plant System.

JANUARY 1, 1899.

7:50 pm	Lv	Atlanta	via	C. of Ga.	Ar	7:25 am
11:25 pm	Lv	Macon	via	G. S. & F.	Ar	4:15 am
6:10 am	Lv	Jasper	via	Plant Sys	Ar	10:20 pm
11:00 am	Ar	Tampa	via	Plant Sys	Lv	3:30 pm
12:30 pm	Ar	P't Tampa	via	Plant Sys	Lv	2:55 pm
[illegible]	Lv [1]	" "	via	Plant S S [5]	Ar	2:30 pm
3:00 pm	Ar [2]	Key West	via	Plant S S [7]	Lv	10:00 pm
[illegible]	Lv [3]	Key West	via	Plant S S [6]	Ar	7:30 pm
6:00 am	Ar [4]	Havana	via	Plant S S [8]	Lv	12:30 pm

1. Monday, Thursday and Saturday.
2. Tuesday, Friday and Sunday.
3. Tuesday, Friday and Sunday.
4. Wednesday, Saturday and Monday.
5. Wednesday, Saturday and Monday.
6. Wednesday, Saturday and Monday.
7. Wednesday, Saturday and Monday.
8. Thursday, Sunday and Tuesday.

Making direct connection at junctions for all Florida West Coast points, and at Port Tampa with Plant S. S. Line for Key West and Havana, Cuba. Leads you to the door of the Tampa Bay Hotel. Full information from
L. E. HILL, City Ticket Agent, C. of Ga. Ry., 16 Wall St., Atlanta, Ga.
D. G. HALL, General Agent, G. S. & F. Ry., 5 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
A. HOWELL, Union Ticket Agent, Depot, Atlanta.

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK HOWELL.....Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL.....Pres't and Bus. M'g'r

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Where to Find The Constitution.

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JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Bro.
CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine street.
NEW YORK—Brentano's, corner Broadway and Sixteenth street; the Hotel Marlborough.
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 217 Dearborn st.; Great Northern Hotel.
DENVER—Hamilton & Kendrick.
HOUSTON, TEX.—Bottler Bros.
KANSAS CITY—Van Noy Bros.
MACON, GA.—Subscription Department, W. D. Sankston, Manager, 362 Second street.
ROME, GA.—J. [illegible] Broad street.

To Subscribers.

The Traveling Agents for The Constitution are Messrs. W. H. Overbey and Charles H. Donnelly.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, Sole Advertising Managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., January 21, 1899.

The Southern Fast Mail.

Every year for several years there has been a stubborn fight against the comparatively small appropriation which is necessary to give fast mail facilities to the people of a large section of the south. The opposition to the appropriation comes chiefly from the north and east, sections that are rapacious in their demands for appropriations of every kind and variety, and for every conceivable purpose.

The appropriation for fast southern mail facilities was stricken out of the postoffice appropriation bill on motion of Mr. Moody, republican, of Massachusetts. We doubt very much whether Mr. Moody, of Massachusetts, if he were put seriously to the question could give a rational reason for his opposition to the appropriation. The most that he could say would be that, although the southern people pay taxes, a mail coach service is good enough for them, for the reason that it would leave a larger sum for the building of pneumatic tubes in the northern cities to facilitate the delivery of the mails.

Whatever their intention may be, those who oppose this modest appropriation, are bound to do so on sectional grounds. There is no other reason. The people of the south, from Richmond to New Orleans, have just as much right to fast mail facilities as the people of any city or locality in the north. Proportionately, they pay just as large a tax, and the burdens of the government have been just as heavy on them in all respects. Their business interests are just as important to them as the business interests of the north are to the northern people.

As we have said, the people of the south are not opposed to the increase of postal facilities in the north and east. They are not engaged in promoting any dog-in-the-manger policy. But they feel that their business interests are entitled to some consideration, and that these interests should not be sacrificed to the selfishness of those who have no knowledge of or sympathy with the interests of the south.

There is one fact that is entirely lost sight of by those persistent opponents of the fast southern mail, namely, that the appropriation was made in the first place, not at the instance of the southern people who were to be benefited, but at the instance of the business men at the east and north, who desired to facilitate their correspondence with southern business men and thus promote their own interests. The business interests of the south were highly in favor of the appropriation, it is true, but they brought no such influence to bear in favor of it as the business men of New York city were able to muster in its behalf. If the opponents of the appropriation will realize this fact, they will be able to understand that the fast mail facilities for the south do not benefit southern interests alone, but foster and promote our business relations with the north and east.

There is another consideration that should have weight with those who are willing to deal fairly with all sections of the country. It is this: The people and business interests of the south have been enjoying the benefits of this fast mail service for a number of years. In spite of the fact that there has been persistent opposition to the appropriation necessary to the service, the sense of fairness, the better judgment of congress, has prevailed in the end, and the sum necessary has been voted. This has gone on until now the business interests of the south have been adjusted to the improved facilities. These facilities, indeed, have entered into and become a part of the every day experience of business men. To destroy or cripple them now, with no better excuse than that more pneumatic tubes are wanted in the east, or that an extension of mail facilities is necessary in our new territory, would be to promote injustice and entail a burden upon those who have adjusted their business affairs to the requirements of the facilities.

The Constitution ventures to say that neither Mr. Moody, of Massachusetts, nor any of those who have made this onslaught on the small appropriation necessary to facilitate relations between the business men of the east and the business men of the south, can give one single excuse for, or argument in favor of, their position that will not apply with equal force to all appropriations for increased mail facilities of any kind whatsoever. They are striking blindly, otherwise they would perceive that their attitude, if they are to deal fairly and impartially, will compel them to oppose pneumatic tubes, or any increase of postal facilities of any sort.

We trust that the southern representatives, aided by northern congressmen who are not sectionalists, will come to the rescue of this appropriation, so that the facilities which the business men of the south and north have been enjoying may be continued. There are certainly a sufficient number of fair-minded men in congress to prevent this tearing down of business interests which have adjusted themselves to the increased postal facilities.

The Soudan Incident.

One of the most important events in the history of the world will date from the decree by which the government of Great Britain has taken hold of the Soudan territory.

The incident illustrates the superior virtue of diplomacy over warlike operations. For a century past it has been evident that the empire of the sultan existed only by suffrance. The jealousies which existed between the various governments of Europe have been the only obstacles in the way of breaking up Saracenic power in the world. It has been the dream of Russia to push her control southward until the Golden Horn should have been brought within her limits, and it has equally been the determination of Great Britain that such a step should fail of accomplishment. It was for this purpose that the Crimean war was waged in 1854-55. That war resulted really in a truce between the powers engaged, which was effectual in holding back the further advance of the Russian forces, while England became aware that she had to resort to other means to prevent the inevitable repetition of the Russian attempt to reach the Bosphorus. Thus she assumed the role of protecting the integrity of the Moslem empire, and when the time was ripe for it, landed her forces at Alexandria in order to uphold the authority of the sultan, which was threatened by Arabi Pasha and an ambitious khedive. For twenty-five years the British forces have remained in possession of Egypt, ostensibly for the purpose of protecting Turkish authority, but really intrenching British power from year to year.

The explorations of the Nile were but military maneuvers by which the lower provinces of the Soudan were reached, so that the entire Nile valley might be included within British jurisdiction when the time came for its assertion. The race for Fashoda from the north by the British and from the west by the French was one of intense moment; because it meant either the accomplishment of British desires which had been maturing for years, or their defeat by the natives, whom the French had taken into their confidence. It was the importance of the stake which brought England to the verge of war with France over the possession of Fashoda. The retreat of Major Marchand from this Soudanese city left the English masters of the situation, and opened up the possibility of a new African empire, stretching from the cape to Cairo.

At last the British authorities have thrown off the mask of being a protectorate, and have assumed absolute authority and sovereignty, though nominally retaining the name of the khedive as the ruler of Egypt. It will be remarked that in the decree by which this assertion of sovereignty is made, while reference is made to the khedive, the sultan is absolutely ignored. The next step which may be expected in this great national drama, which is to retire Turkey from the field of nations, will be the occupation of Constantinople itself by British forces. This will be done under the excuse of protecting the money interests of British subjects, but it will be an action by which the government itself will assume the full sovereignty of the Turkish empire. It will occur just as quietly and as effectively as did the occupation of Alexandria, and will meet with just as little opposition from the powers of Europe. The whole incident goes to show that it is the diplomat and not the warrior who builds up great empires and who keeps them together.

Schlatter Ruled Out.

The city council of Birmingham has done a sensible thing in ruling out the blasphemous fakir Schlatter.

While a great deal of allowance is always made for those who go around under the variegated cloak of religion, yet there should be some common sense in the matter. The recent visit to this city of the fakir who has just been excluded from Birmingham was shocking to Christian people, who objected to the blasphemous pretensions of this man. That the whole matter was but a scheme for raking in dimes made it even more repulsive. Some time ago the divine healer Miller was allowed full rein throughout the city, deluding the ignorant and planting seeds which will come up to torment us hereafter.

Birmingham is to be congratulated upon the step which she has taken, and it is hoped that Atlanta will draw the line on this class of individuals hereafter.

Carsonize the Farms!

We printed yesterday the detailed statement of Mr. William D. Carson's farming operations for one year, and also referred to it editorially. But the statement is such a capital illustration of what any industrious farmer can do, that we desire to emphasize it, and drum it into the ears of our agriculturists and ding it into their minds. The very fact that Mr. Carson is able to make a detailed statement shows that he has dignified his calling by making it a business. He has not worked in the dark. He knew where he stood at the beginning of the year, and he knows where he stands at the close.

His farming operations have paid him more than 15 per cent on his landed investment—more than 12 per cent on the value of his assets. If we add to this the interest which he receives on money loaned, the dividend will be measurably increased. Now, in the face of the fact that "farming won't pay," here is a farmer who is reaping dividends as substantial as those of any business in the state; we mean, of course, in proportion to the capital invested. If we add the value of the yams and irish potatoes which Mr. Carson did not include in his statement, but which would bring $200 on the Atlanta market today, it will be seen that Mr. Carson's dividends are phenomenal. He doesn't seem to think so much of them as dividends; but when a cotton factory or a bank earns from 15 to 20 per cent on the capital invested, it is supposed to be doing a wonderful business.

We repeat, however, that what Mr. Carson has done, any industrious, careful farmer can do. He began as poor as Job's turkey. He was a tenant. But, from the very beginning he has made enough provisions to sell to his more improvident neighbors; and this is really the secret of his success. He has made every edge cut. He thinks that the showing he has made is no great one, but if all the farmers in Georgia could be Carsonized and brought to the point of making such a showing, we should have the most prosperous and independent state in the union. We would be selling provisions in other states, and we would have enough available capital on hand to build a cotton or some other productive factory industry on every square mile of land in the state.

That is why we want to see our farmers Carsonized!

Mahon Not the Only Victim.

The press of New York for the past few days has been printing some very startling stories to the effect that Martin Mahon, the plaintiff in the celebrated badger case, was not the only victim of Fayne Strahan Moore. Indeed, the papers intimate broadly that the case against the Moores would never have been pushed so vigorously had it not been for the fact that the couple had a short time previously intimidated a prominent New Yorker out of $15,000, and preferring to use the chance given by Mahon's misfortune as a means for punishing the defendants, rather than to set the country ablaze by hauling bigger game to the front, the authorities conducted the case with the intense zeal which has brought from some quarters the cry of injustice.

Instances too numerous for recapitulation are recited going to prove that Moore and his wife made blackmailing and the foul game of badgering their main support, and that the nibblers at their bait were of various degrees of prominence and wealth. The stories are told with such circumstantial detail as to cause the suspicion of the guilt of man and wife to grow more real with a closer inspection of the facts. The telltale diary of Mrs. Moore largely contributed to the compilation of this history of the new feature of the case. In addition, as admitted by the attorney general's office, many of the sufferers have told their experiences to the officials in the hope that their tales of woe would be of some assistance in bringing retribution down on the heads of the active principals in these painful little affairs.

When viewed from this standpoint much excuse can be found for the seemingly harsh sentence meted out to Moore. At the same time the people of Atlanta who knew Fayne Moore in her golden days, must regretfully realize that this new evidence seriously impairs the chance for her acquittal.

Mr. Bryan in Denver.

The speech delivered by Hon. W. J. Bryan in Denver contains the keynote of true democracy.

Ever since the campaign of 1896 the republican press, as well as that part of the democratic press controlled by the money power, has been industriously looking for new issues which they hope would displace those which came so near unhorsing them under the leadership of the Nebraskan statesman. The strength of the democratic cause could not have been better shown than by the fear which its enemies within and without disclose at the possibility of meeting it again in the next presidential campaign. Apparently playing into the hands of these people came the declaration of war and the various questions which are growing out of its settlement. Between the anxiety to create a new issue and the continued iteration of the declaration that silver is dead, the republican party and its allies have been between the devil and the deep sea. The issue will not down, notwithstanding all their efforts to close it out from the sight of the people.

It is with reference to this phase of the question that Mr. Bryan spoke in Denver. In that speech he declared that the silver issue retains all its vitality for the reason that "the cause lives, because it embodies the hopes, the aspirations and the belief of our people. * * * People eat because they need it, not because food has to be consumed."

This homely illustration is but intended to convey the idea that the democratic party is the party of the people's necessities. It takes up the cause in which the welfare of the people is involved, and carries it through to success. It matters not what the name of that cause may be from era to era, but once taken up it remains the shibboleth, until all opposition vanishes. It is the democracy of 1896 which now challenges the government of this country. It is that democracy which will fight for the supremacy, no matter whether the battle be long or short, and it is that democracy which the republicanism of the country may expect to find in the field whenever the opportunity offers.

Now that Tolstoi has bussed the czar, there ought to be peace.

Mr. Foraker says he is not the "other" senator from Ohio.

The proposition that senatorships should be auctioned off to the highest bidder is a good one, but as the trusts are shy and sensitive in public, it would perhaps be better to receive sealed bids—the longest pole to take the persimmon.

Pingree opposes the high hat because it is worn by undertakers and Englishmen. The trouble is, they also wear "pants."

It is an easy matter for the czar to have peace if he will shut up shop and discharge his army.

TALKS ABOUT ATLANTA.

Boston, Ga., Journal: The first thing we know Atlanta will be making an effort to get the capitol away from Washington, D. C. She generally gets what she asks for and a little extra. One consolation she will have when she gets the federal prison is that she can soon populate it with her own criminals without calling on any other source.

Albany, Ga., Herald: If it is decided to name one of the new battleships the "Georgia," we are gambling on it that she will be christened by an Atlanta girl, not necessarily because Atlanta's girls are superior in any respect whatever to the rest of the girls in Georgia, but because the honor would be one that Atlanta would like to capture, and she has a cute way of getting everything she takes an idea she wants.

Monroe, Ga., Messenger: Atlanta is in a run of luck. She has got a promise that in the summer she shall have as many troops as she wants; she will get a million dollar public building and a number of improvements in the postal service in the city. In the game of grab, Atlanta holds a royal straight flush, and your Uncle [illegible]

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

The Ring and the Rose.

A ring and a rose, Jean—a velvety tress—
And I love you no more, and I love you no less;
But still, in the light of a cynical day,
I can hold your white hand while I'm going your way.
Are these all that life has to brighten and bless—
A ring, and a rose, and a velvety tress?

A ring and a rose! 'Twere a wonderful thing
If we shackled Love's liberty, dear, with a ring!
If he went the unvarying pathway he knows
For the sake of a soft tress—the kiss of a rose!
I love you no more, dear, I love you no less,
For a ring, and a rose, and a velvety tress.

See, how the stars beckon! That way, dear, lies fame—
The glory we sigh for—a wreath and a name!
And how may I win them if 'neath the bright skies
I revel and rest in the light of your eyes?
Oh, yet for some word from the life-stars above!
And shall it be fame, Jean—or shall it be love?

I fear for the answer! Nay, let your eyes dawn:—
Would the light in them fade if my lips were withdrawn?
If I gained the far summit in splendor of light,
Would a woman's heart miss me and dwell with the Night?
Would I still to my bosom in memory press
A ring, and a rose, and a velvety tress?

Hold fast to my hand, Jean! It's love that is true:
Hold fast to my hand:—I am going with you!
I am going to trample all else in the dust
Save your love—I believe it!—your beautiful trust!
With never a sigh, or the mist of a tear,
I am giving the world and its wealth for you, dear!

Hold fast to my hand, Jean! Though humble the way,
It shall lead us at last to a lovelier day;
We shall face the far skies with their blackness and blue,
And if heights may be won, I shall win them with you!
There are tears of the years on the wreath 'round a name:
It is love, dear, that lives o'er the ashes of Fame!

* * * * *

The Rev. Patrick Dickie's Philosophy.

Some mens try ter hol' fashion up, but fashion can't hol' dem up, kaze porty soon dey in de groun', en de groun' got 'um.

I dunno how hot hell is, en I wants ter say right now dat dey ain't no curiosity in my fambly.

De reason de rich mens don't carry dey gold wid 'em ter de next worl' is kaze dey knows mighty well dat it would melt.

One er de prophets what we reads erbout wuz took ter heaven in a cheeryoot er fire; but in dese times you don't strike de fire 'twell atter you gits dar.

I'd er ruther been Latherus dan de rich man, but I never could onderstan' w'y he gone ter sleep on Abraham's bosom. What dey should er gin him wuz a feather bed.

* * * * *

Our Absent Literati.

In many prints we look in vain
For those who knew their checks.
Not much is heard of Stephen Crane,
For whom we craned our necks.

For alien shores our native stars
Still one by one depart;
The English clubs have Robert Barrs
Where Bret has lost his Harte.

And only Kipling, all serene,
For both lands kips along;
The rest—the lesser lights, I mean—
Are but a Haggard throng.

* * * * *

Heard After Sunday Scool.

A precocious Atlanta youngster who had just returned from Sunday school, where his mother had taken him over the protest of his father, startled the family circle with this question:

"Mother, isn't hell slightly overcrowded?"

"No, my dear," was the cutting reply. "Your father is still living!"

* * * * *

Short on Wood.

Our esteemed contemporary, The Orphan's Friend of North Carolina, has this little news note:

"Bettie Hinton, of Mount Olive, Wayne county, twenty-two years old, is in jail for burning up Martha Hinton."

The winter has been a severe one in the Old North State. Perhaps if some benevolent person had sent Bettie a load of wood Martha would be living now.

* * * * *

Alas!

Sure, we are the fools of fate:
Who can tell what's coming after?
Hobson's passed the kissing state—
Nothing's left to kiss but Shafter!

* * * * *

There are letters at this office for the following writers: Sam Kendrick Abbott, D. G. Bickers, J. W. Humphries, Mary E. Orr and C. P. Sterns.

* * * * *

Heralds.

There is a whisper in the air,
From plains to garden-closes,
That some one's coming, who shall wear
A green dress, trimmed with roses.

Across the hills her messengers—
Her couriers are winging;
With sweet unrest the violet stirs—
The heatherbells are ringing.

The field, the forest and the dell
Queen, kissed and crowned, proclaim her;
They know her violet vestment well,
And "Spring" is what they name her!

* * * * *

Robert Loveman is writing pretty poems to Will Harben's baby. Harben hasn't time to write them. He only has the floor.

* * * * *

Eagan has one consolation: No women are clamoring to kiss him. F. L. S.

Would Treat with Filipinos.

From The New York Herald.

Editor Herald—Without going into a discussion of all the phases of the question, will you permit me to suggest through The Herald what seems a wise and just solution of the Philippine problem?

Give assurances to the Filipinos that we will hold the islands under military occupancy until they can form a stable government, in which this government will assist in all proper ways.

Give them to understand that in consideration of our intervention in their behalf and the expense and blood it has cost us, they must cede or we will retain permanently the island of Luzon.

These two propositions would be just to them and just to ourselves. Other matters such as coaling stations, cable stations and trade relations could be embraced in a treaty with the Filipinos.

We cannot forcibly annex and govern these people without violating the bed rock principle of our own government.

Our interest, present and future, requires that we shall own and hold one of these islands as a base from which to protect and extend our commerce with the vast population of the orient.

HUGH VERNON WASHINGTON.

Macon, Ga., January [illegible], 1899.

TOPICS ABOUT WHICH THE PEOPLE ARE THINKING

An Alabamian's Point of Vantage.

That an Alabamian holds the key to the situation in the Samoan complication was only to be expected in this era of glory for our sister state. Hon. W. L. Chambers, whose position as chief justice of the Samoan islands the German consul sought to usurp, was a well-known capitalist of Montgomery, where he married one of the daughters of the late Chief Justice Clofton, and both men were deeply concerned in the Sheffield improvement scheme at a time when Captain Joseph F. Burke and ex-Mayor Collier, of this city, were interested. Chambers secured the Samoan position by appointment of President Cleveland, and has held on to it firmly ever since.

The Grip Is Always Here.

Even on the brightest day, the street car traveler has evidence that the motorman has the grip.

Pettus Was Hungry.

When the nomination of Rufus Choate as ambassador to England reached the senate the other day Senator Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee, moved to go into executive session. Senator Pettus, of Alabama, sometimes called "Confucius the Second," moved to adjourn. Mr. Davis walked across the senate chamber and whispered in his ear:

"I only want to report a nomination. It won't take a minute."

"Whose is it?" inquired Mr. Pettus in his most sepulchral tones.

"Choate, as ambassador to England," responded Mr. Davis.

"Oh, well, he can wait. I am hungry," retorted Mr. Pettus in a stage whisper. Then he continued aloud: "I insist upon my motion, Mr. President," and the senate adjourned.

An Incident of the Banquet.

Major Courtney was the toast of the Virginia Society banquet.

Cast Lots for Him.

They do things differently in Pennsylvania sometimes. The selection of a minister by lot with a slip placed in one of six Bibles attracted a large number of Mennonites to the old Weaverland church near Reading. Bishop Isaac Eby, the patriarchal looking head of the church, officiated. After his sermon the six candidates took seats before the altar. All were sons of farmers, as follows: Benjamin Weaver, Samuel H. Musselman, Martin G. Weaver, John Weaver, William Horst and Aaron Weaver. The committee placed a slip of paper in one of the six Bibles and then placed the books on the small table in front of the candidates. Each candidate picked up a Bible and took his seat. The bishop then arose and examined each book. When he reached the fourth he found the slip, and in great joy saluted Benjamin Weaver with a kiss of affection as the fortunate man whom God had called for the Mennonite ministry. There was great rejoicing among his friends, who praised the Lord with hallelujahs. Mr. Weaver was ordained at once.

The Limit Set.

The first bottle has been set as the limit for a test case in liquor-selling by Judge Candler.

Fortune for a Carnation.

The remarkable contest for the possession of the "Mrs. Thomas W. Lawson" carnation pink, owned by Mr. Thomas F. Galvin, of Boston, ended in its purchase by Mr. Lawson. Harlow N. Higginbotham, of World's fair fame, first offered $6,000 for a single slip; then a New York florist house offered $15,000 for a half interest in it, and then Thomas W. Lawson, of the brokerage firm of Lawson, Weidenfield & Co., offered $7,000 for a single plant, or $30,000 for Galvin's entire stock of eight thousand plants. The flower was named for Mrs. Lawson, and that fact, in addition to the remarkable beauty of the plant, probably prompted Mr. Lawson to make his remarkable offer. When the flower is compared with other carnations its superiority is demonstrated in a manner which needs no emphasis. It would be dangerous to Mr. Galvin's monopoly to sell a single plant to be given to the city for propagation. It would not then be a difficult matter for some one to steal a shoot of the flower and cultivate it and give the substitute another name. So careful are the Galvins to avoid any chance of this sort that the flowers are twice examined—once before leaving the greenhouses and again after being received at the store—for the purpose of detecting any shoots which may have been overlooked. Mr. Galvin has accepted Mr. Lawson's offer of $30,000 for his entire stock, and will then raise the flowers exclusively for Mr. Lawson. The flowers will be retained in the Boston market. The flower was first grown by Mr. Peter Fisher, of Ellis, Mass., who, after years of effort, found himself possessed of a carnation which for size and exquisite beauty far surpassed the most he had expected. Its lasting qualities, when plucked from the stem, exceeded any specimen he had ever seen.

An Explanation Offered.

It is hinted that General Eagan had been reading the story of Annanias the night before the giving of his testimony before the military commission.

Montreal's Sleeping Girl.

Miss Eva Roche, of Montreal, the victim of the twenty-eight days of lethargic sleep, following an attack of hysteria, was awakened Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock by the application of actual cautery on the neck and along the spinal column down to the middle of the shoulders. The instrument used consisted of a handle containing twelve aluminium needles, the points of which were brought to a white heat by putting them in the combination flame of two benzine and alcohol lamps. There were several of these instruments, and when one lost its heat another was substituted. At the first three or four burns applied the young woman revived and uttered a faint moan, as if suffering from pain. The operation was continued until about fifty applications had been made, but very lightly. She then became perfectly conscious and seemed very much surprised at the sight of the doctors. When she awoke she said that she suffered no pain, but was very sleepy. She recognized her parents, however, at once.

Told by The Tradesman.

The more important of the new industries specially reported during the week ended January 14, 1899, include a $50,000 company in Arkansas to manufacture boiler feeders; a $10,000 box and basket factory in Kentucky; a brick works in Arkansas; a canning factory in South Carolina; a large cotton mill in Georgia; a seven-thousand-spindle cotton mill in South Carolina, and a $300,000 cotton mill in Texas; a fifty-thousand-bushel grain elevator in Arkansas; flouring mills in Kentucky and Virginia; a foundry and machine shop and a $50,000 grist mill and elevator in Georgia; a hardware company in Arkansas; a harness factory in east Tennessee; an ice factory in Texas; an insulator pin factory in east Tennessee; a knitting mill in Virginia; lumber companies in Texas and West Virginia; two oil companies in West Virginia; saw mills in Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas; a $200,000 shingle company in West Virginia; a $400,000 silk mill in Virginia; telephone companies in Kentucky and West Virginia, and a wood-working plant in North Carolina.

Here Is One Patriot.

From The Baltimore American.

A prominent Cuban has declined to accept a position in the customs service on the ground that he might crowd out some worthier person. After this, no one will dispute the fitness of the Cubans for self-government, from an American point of view.

DISCUSSING THE FARM AND HOW TO RUN IT

Editor Constitution—I see so much written in your paper relative to what the farmers should do, and I know much good will follow. I want to tell your readers the nearest way to a dollar for a farmer now, and that is the question they are all asking. Sow wheat during January. If you have not, do so, and just when that wheat gets in dough state cut with mowing machine and make hay of it. It can all be sold at once for 75 cents to 85 cents per cwt., and a farmer can get more cash out of an acre sown in wheat and treated in this way by June 1st than he can from a cotton crop by January 1st. Thus he can sow same land in peas and field corn broadcast, and the crabgrass will form with them and will be ready to cut by September 1st, and then the farmer has the value of another cotton crop ready for market and land imprved greatly, no one can tell how much.

I have had from one to 100 head of horses and mules at my feed trough for twenty years, and have fed every kind of feed that such stock could and would eat, and have never yet found any feed that equals, and none to excell, wheat. It is no experiment with me; I have been at the business five years. It comes on the market thirty days ahead of any other feed, while corn, oats and hay are bringing the highest prices of the season, and it is a crop that is produced while the land is doing nothing.

We grow a great many kinds of hay successfully in this county (Troup.) Six years ago we imported large quantities of hay, but we are now shipping hay from this place. Every liveryman ought to raise feed to sell and keep.

I trust the farmers will take advantage of the warning you have given them and the natural advantage that lays before them. Again, land that will make ten bushels of wheat will produce $15 to $18 worth of hay. Most respectfully,

R. W. MILAM.

LaGrange, Ga., January 20, 1899.

Dig Credit Out of the Ground.

Editor Constitution—The writer of this, a faithful reader of your paper for many years, has read with deep interest the page devoted to agricultural matters. But nowhere do I find a satisfactory explanation of the overproduction of cotton and the consequent bankruptcy of the southern farmer. In the judgment of this correspondent, the cause and remedy of all this trouble can be stated in a few words, to-wit: Cotton is the financial basis of southern agriculture. The supply merchant will take a lien on no other crop as security for his debt. The supply merchant's goods are high (on credit) and he keeps all the accounts. Consequently the cotton crop (at least of the tenant farmer) does not pay out and he must have more cotton the following year. He makes more cotton; the acreage is increased and the aggregate of the crop grows from year to year until it amounts to say 10,000,000 and upwards of bales in the year of 1898.

The remedy—A class of supply merchants who will advance on and accept payment in corn, sacked or in bulk; in wheat, oats, pork, beef, potatoes, etc., but refuses to take cotton in liquidation. In other words, makes a cash market for something besides cotton. What says The Constitution to that view of the case? DUFF CHILD.

Steele's Depot, Ala., January 18, 1899.

(Leave the middleman alone by keeping out of debt. Sell what you raise for cash after it is raised instead of eating it up in advance. Read the story of William D. Carson, of Jackson county, Georgia.)

THE STATE PRESS.

Editor McIntosh Will Kill Hogs.

From The Albany, Ga., Herald.

Is that packing house in Atlanta a reality? There ought to be half a dozen or more of them in Georgia, and one of them ought to be right here in Albany. But we didn't know there was such an enterprise in the state until The Atlanta Constitution incidentally referred to the existence of one in that city. If we ever get rich or if we ever reach the point where men who have plenty of money pay any attention to what we say, we intend to have a slaughtering and meat packing establishment in Albany. Such an enterprise would not only be profitable to its owners, but would be worth more to southwest Georgia than a cotton factory.

Forcing the Issue.

From The Perry, Ga., Home Journal.

We are told by farmers that there are fewer negroe renters in Houston than heretofore. The landlords have refused to rent their lands to negroes or others who are unable to furnish their own corn, meat and other provision and provender supplies. We are also told that factors and merchants are refusing to make advances except upon the very best commercial paper.

His Boys Are All Girls.

From The Marietta, Ga., Journal.

A Marietta man says that there has been no "sonny side" to his existence. His children are all daughters.

STATE PRESS.

A Munificent Gift.

From The Eatonton, Ga., Messenger.

Hon. Thomas G. Lawson has given Mercer university about 2,700 acres of land. This land is situated in the southern part of Putnam county, and a few days ago Mr. Huguenin, of Macon, was here to receive the titles for Mercer and to rent the land.

This is quite a handsome donation, and it is not the first that Judge Lawson has made to Mercer. He was graduated at that college, and we believe is now one of its trustees.

The judge has not told people about this donation. That is not his style. But we have found out about it, and it gives us pleasure to note Mercer's good fortune on account of the judge's liberality.

Peach Raising.

From The Canton, Ga., Advance.

Judge Gober was in Cherokee last Monday, and while here he inspected lands of Editor Perry at Univeter with a view of setting out 100 acres or more there in Elberta peaches during the next two or three months.

Judge Gober is an enthusiastic peach grower, and his enthusiasm is born of the remarkable success he and others are having with their orchards in Cobb county, which netted about $100 an acre last year. Judge Gober is also making a big success of grape culture and is so impressed with the adaptability and superior advantages of this section for growing peaches and grapes that he is buying up lands and setting out large orchards along the line of the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern railroad. He already has large orchards at Blackwell and at Talking Rock, and is negotiating for lands at Jasper. He will probably go as far up as Murphy, N. C.

Besides the land he and Mr. Perry intend setting out in Elberta peaches at Univeter, Salem Rupert, of Kansas, who owns a tract there, will also put out several trees, and when the work begins many others in that locality will also probably catch the contagion, and it will spread throughout the county. Already George M. Harmon is getting ready to set out about 1,200 trees on his place near Waleska. The Elberta, properly attended to, will begin bearing in from three to four years and the yield will net ten times more to the acre than almost any other crop that can be gathered.

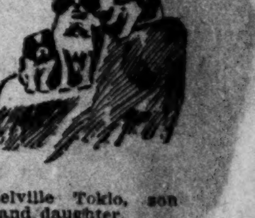
A Household Necessity.

From The Covington, Ga., Star.

The Constitution is one of the greatest newspapers in this great country, and it ought to be found in every household in the southern states. It is almost a household necessity.

QUEER STORIES OF NATURE TO AMUSE THE INCREDULOUS

Sunshine and song seem to permeate the atmosphere in which the happy little Japs owned by Miss Annie Rettick, of England, live, move and have their being. Their own special domain is a large sunny room with a southern aspect, and a window opening on to what might be made a charming roof garden, but which is so arranged that it provides these lucky little dogs with a safe and convenient exercising ground when they cannot take their runs on the lawn below. Over their heads is a similar room, transformed into a perfect aviary for the housing of a large and varied collection of lovely small birds from all parts of the world. In his proud position of first favorite with his mistress and father of the two pretty eleven-week-old puppies, Muja and Daltorio, is Melville Tokio, a lovely little dog, a brilliant black and white, with all the correct markings and a fine chrysanthemum tail. He has had his successes on the show bench at the Aquarium, the Crystal palace, the Botanic gardens, Streatham and other shows. He is an imported dog, consequently his age and pedigree are all unknown.



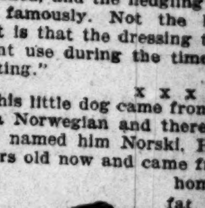
Melville Tokio, son and daughter.

x x x

The Strand Magazine credits the following story to Mr. G. B. Rose, of Portside-by-the-Sea: "My brother and I occupy the same room, and one morning we were aroused by the 'cooing' of two pigeons which had flown into the bedroom through the open window. The birds soon collected materials for building, and in a couple of days had made a nest on the dressing table. On the third day an egg was laid and the birds began to set, the cock by day and the hen by night. The solitary egg was hatched, and the fledgling pigeon is getting on famously. Not the least remarkable fact is that the dressing table was in constant use during the time of building and setting."

x x x

This little dog came from far Norway. He is a Norwegian and therefore his mistress has named him Norski. He is nearly four years old now and came from his far-away home when a tiny fat puppy. Norski has a bad habit of entering his mistress' room exactly at 6:30 every morning and awakening her. He hates the violin and howls so dismally whenever she practices on it that he has to be shut up, but he is very devoted to the piano, and whenever any one is playing it he gets as close as possible to the musician.



Norski.

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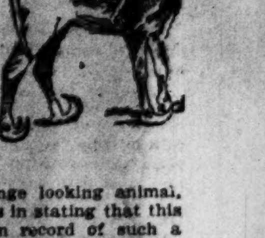
There is now in process of mounting at the Chicago Academy of Science one of the giant Alaska moose of which we are beginning to hear so much, the specimen being the gift of George H. Laflin, who purchaser it of C. F. Periolat, a furrier. The measurements of this specimen are as given below, though I have not been able to verify them. The antler spread borders on the phenomenal. Length from tip of nose to hind hoof, 16 feet 5 inches; height, 7 feet 4 inches; around neck, largest part, 6 feet 3 inches; tip to tip of ear, 32½ inches; around lip, with mouth open, 44 inches; around muzzle, 28 inches; antlers, inside measurements, 50¾ inches; width of palms, 20 inches; extreme spread of antlers, 74½ inches.

x x x

Through the courtesy of Mr. W. O. McCurdy, publisher of the Beeville Bee of Beeville, Tex., says The Scientific American, we are enable to present one of the most remarkable curiosities in the way of animal malformation that we have seen for years. The cow is five years old and is the property of W. J. Miller, a ranchman of Bee county, Texas. Since its first year its hoofs have been growing until they are now about fourteen inches in length and shaped as shown in the picture. As it may be supposed, in cattle growing countries the ranchmen have been very much interested in this strange looking animal, and they are unanimous in stating that this is the first instance on record of such a malformation. The animal looks as though it wore the old wooden shoes seen in Holland.



Curious Hoofs.

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The Speaker publishes some remarkable stories about curious mishaps that animals unintentionally inflict upon each other. Fatal collisions between birds flying in the air are, it appears, common, but when we read of the Wyvenhoe oyster that caught a rat, we are reminded of a greater oyster, who, a few years ago, seized a fox and held him down until the rising tide drowned him. One man argued that the fox, which the oyster had gripped by the tongue, had endeavored to eat the oyster, but a more profound naturalist argued that when you find a piece of beef in a dog's mouth you should infer that the dog was eating the beef, and the oyster was a fox-eater.

x x x

It has been supposed that the swallow is more rapid in its flight than almost any winged creature, but the dragonfly easily outwings it. An observer of insect life related an account of a chase between a swallow and an immense dragonfly, in which the contest lasted a long time. The swallow evidently had hopes of catching the insect, but finally, after a long campaign, gave it up and let the fly escape. It has been claimed that the dragonfly was such a voracious devourer of mosquitoes that these small pests were thrown into a panic if a dragonfly approached them. It was even declared that a fly confined in a room would speedily clear it of mosquitos, but repeated experiments failed to substantiate this claim.

x x x

Will these remorseless scientific naturalists spare us not one "popular error"? Dr. Harrison, chairman of the Clifton "zoo," says an English writer, has been digging the grave of one dearly beloved error before the British association. It is very unkind of him, for the awful power of fascination which doth (not) dwell in the eye of the serpent has been a pillar of strength to travelers in the more imaginative order for generations. How often have we not read with bated breath that tale of the innocent little bird beguiled in spite of itself from the safety of the tree top into the maw of the snake below! The victim begins by catching the snake's eye, you remember; its song trembles and fades away in a plaintive twitter—the plaintive twitter is rarely omitted; then, "spellbound," it hops down toward that fate which is death. It is now declared to be baseless.

It Is the System We Should Alter.

From The Baltimore American.

To the remark of The Philadelphia Inquirer that it will take more than a Dreyfus case to overthrow the French republic, The New York Herald replies that it is not the Dreyfus case that causes anxiety to the well-wishers of France, but the conditions which render such a case possible. "To find a parallel near home," says The Herald, "it may be said that it is not an Eagan that shakes our faith in the courage and discipline of our soldiers, but it is the unwholesome atmosphere in which Eagans are bred that threatens the health and morale of the whole army."

Nothing could be more to the point. That is the precise case, admirably stated by The New York Herald. "What we need in the war department is a set of gentlemen," declared General Breckinridge, and the general was forthwith ordered off to Porto Rico. The demoralization under Alger must be taken in hand and corrected.

BROKE A TOOTH; BLED TO DEATH

Strange and Fatal Accident to Young Billups, of Decatur.

HURT WAS RECEIVED THURSDAY

Flow of Blood Immediately Began and Could Not Be Stanched.

BLOOD FLOWED SLOWLY FROM HIS GUM

Entire Gum Finally Fell Out and He Passed Away Yesterday Morning. Was Thirteen Years Old and a Grandson of Major Houston.

William Oswald Billups, the thirteen-year-old son of Major W. J. Houston, of Decatur, died yesterday morning. His death was the result of breaking one of his upper jaw teeth while eating dinner. Thursday, and from the trivial hurt he bled to death.

The case has few parallels in the annals of medicine, albeit enough instances of the sort have been recorded by physicians to establish beyond all doubt that deaths have been similarly caused before.

Billups belonged to a class of physical idiocrats popularly known as "bleeders"—a person, as the word implies, affected with a predisposition to bleed. Their blood lacks the peculiar property that causes coagulation. Hence, the slightest wounds are dangerous to their lives. For, once a flow of blood is started, to check it is almost impossible.

That the boy belonged to this class, his mother, Mrs. Robert R. Billups, and his grandfather, Major Houston, were aware. Some years ago a brother of his sustained a slight cut on the index finger, and the only way in which the resulting loss of the vital fluid could be stopped was by the use of a tourniquet. They, therefore, supposed that the other son was similarly affected.

When a few weeks ago he began shedding his milk teeth, and developing the permanent set, he was cautioned not to pull any of the old ones out, no matter how loose they became—the idea being to let the new comers gradually and bloodlessly usurp the place of the old. He obeyed this injunction rigidly, and all went well until Thursday. On that day, however, while eating dinner, he broke out one of the loosened old teeth. A great flow of blood instantly ensued, and never ceased until death claimed him.

At first, various home remedies were resorted to to stop the bleeding. These all failing, physicians were summoned—Drs. Goss and Ramsey, of Decatur, and Dr. Elkin, of Atlanta. Their efforts, too, were fruitless.

Late Thursday afternoon the boy's entire gum dropped out. This horrible complication increased the affected surface many times, and, therefore, enormously increased the flow of blood. Death began to approach rapidly, then, and yesterday morning at 1 o'clock the victim breathed his last.

The boy's life blood did not, as in ordinary cases, spurt out in a jet or stream. Instead, it oozed out, slowly, but with unconquerable steadiness. And so completely drained was his system, that after death his body was as white as Italian marble.

Young Billups was the son of the late R. R. Billups, who died about three years ago, and who was, for a number of years before his demise, in the railway mail service, and well known not only in Atlanta, but throughout this section of the state. His mother is the daughter of Major W. J. Houston, of Decatur, one of DeKalb's most prominent citizens.

The funeral will take place Sunday morning in Decatur at 10:30 o'clock. Funeral services will be held in the Presbyterian church there, and the interment will be at Oakland.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Jack and the Beanstalk" was presented at the Grand last night, and was greeted by a large and enthusiastic audience. The production is an extravaganza of the most modern type, and a very magnificent one it is. Like all productions of its kind, "Jack and the Beanstalk" depends on the music, the scenery, the ballet and the specialties to make it a success, and as all of these are magnificent, Jack scored a big hit at the Grand last night.

The feature of the show that stands out above all the rest is the ballet, "The Birth of the Firefly," in the last act. This is one of the most elaborate and beautiful ballets ever seen in Atlanta. The dance takes place on a darkened stage, and the dancers are literally covered with electric lights of every hue. This beautiful effect alone makes the production a success.

The company is a very large one, and a good one, and the production altogether is one of the best things of its kind ever seen here. While it will amuse any one who likes something light and bright, it will particularly attract the children as well as the bald heads. The story is that of "Jack and the Beanstalk," and a goodly number of Mother Goose characters are introduced. Many of the lines are taken from Mother Goose, and the characters will please the children.

The matinee audience today should be a large one, and children will doubtless be present in large numbers, and they will enjoy it. There will be another performance tonight.

The Lyceum theater was filled last night with the people who went to see "Turned Up." The play is one of the funniest which has been presented this season and has been generally and favorably commented upon since its first production Thursday evening.

The play will be produced this afternoon and again tonight. A large number of seats have already been sold to the matinee and a large crowd is assured.

"Turned Up" is a farce comedy and the one of all others that had so much to do with the success of Nat Goodwin. It was in this play that Goodwin made the greatest hit of his life and it is presented now at the Lyceum at a third of the price and by a splendid company.

Miss Florence Stone continues to be a drawing card. While she has a most excellent support she is in herself an attraction whom few can fail to appreciate. She is pretty, vivacious and full of animation.

"Fra Diavolo," the most popular, and deservedly so, of all the comic operas, was produced in a splendid manner last night at the Columbia by the Wilbur-Kirwin Opera Company. Such a performance of "Diavolo" stamps the company as one of unusual strength and both principals and chorus vied with each other to give a good performance.

The musical director, Mr. Arthur Pell, arrived yesterday and conducted the opera last night. The choruses were very strong. Miss Kerwin's Zerlena was an excellent piece of acting and her many solos were rendered in her usual pleasing manner. Mr. Clark made an excellent Fra Diavolo, being especially strong in the last act. Harvey kept the audience laughing. Harold Gordon was good as Lorenzo. Taken as a whole, the performance last night was one of the best of "Diavolo" seen here in some time.

"Fra Diavolo" will be repeated at the matinee today, when 25 cents will secure the best seat in the theater.

Tonight "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief" will be given.

Clyde Fitch's new play, "The Moth and the Flame," will be the attraction at the Grand Monday and Tuesday night and Tuesday matinee. In this play there is a sensational incident which has excited considerable comment. This incident is the thrilling wedding scene when the ceremony is interrupted. The play is said to be unusually strong and has received much favorable comment.

The first performance in this city of Sousa's much heralded opera, "The Bride Elect," will take place at the Grand on Wednesday and Thursday, January 25th and 26th, for two nights and thursday matinee.

Sousa has made his greatest triumph in this, the best of his comic operas. The production will be the same in every particular as that which played so long an engagement at the Knickerbocker theater, New York, last spring.

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MAYOR WOODWARD SIGNS BANK LAW

Refuses Request of Maddox-Rucker Bank To Re-Commit.

COUNCILMEN PETITION MAYOR

Colonel R. F. Maddox Talks About His Bank's Bid—Action of the Mayor.

TURNER INTERVIEWED ON ORDINANCE

Treasurer Peeples May Not Resign His Position After All—He Will Make No Statement in Regard to Mayor Woodward's Action.

Mayor Woodward yesterday afternoon signed the ordinance passed at the meeting of council last Monday, by which the deposit of the city, except an amount kept for running expenses, is divided equally between the Fourth National bank and Lowry Banking Company.

Pressure had been brought to bear on the mayor to have the ordinance recommitted to council, but after a consultation with the city attorney he decided to sign the ordinance as it stood.

A meeting of the finance committee was called at the mayor's office yesterday morning to allow a hearing to the Maddox-Rucker Banking Company, but Mayor Woodward announced that the business friends of Treasurer Peeples had decided not to appear before the committee in person and had furnished in writing their objection to the enforcing of the ordinance.

In making the decision, Mayor Woodward stated that he had governed solely by the law. He said:

"The law has been complied with strictly by the committee in advertising for bids, and it was only justice to the banks that received the deposit to disregard the claims of the Maddox-Rucker Banking Company.

"There was no reason why the ordinance should have been recommitted to council when the Maddox-Rucker bank had as good opportunity as any bank in the city to get the deposit at the time the bids were asked for by the committee."

In the statement furnished the mayor by the Maddox-Rucker Banking Company officials, they requested that the matter be recommitted to council, claiming that body acted hastily on the ordinance and partially abandoning the ground that the ordinance by which the city treasurer lost control of the deposit was not legal. In addition to the argument presented by the Maddox-Rucker Banking Company, a petition was handed to the mayor yesterday signed by a large number of councilmen, requesting that the ordinance be recommitted to council on the ground that sufficient consideration had not been given to it at the meeting last Monday.

Will Treasurer Peeples Resign?

The action of Mayor Woodward in placing his signature to the ordinance, thereby making it a law, makes the question of the resignation of City Treasurer Peeples an interesting one. Mr. Peeples stated to a representative of The Constitution that in case the ordinance became a law he would in all probability send in his resignation as treasurer, to which he was elected by a large majority at the last election.

When told yesterday afternoon that Mayor Woodward has placed his signature to the ordinance, Treasurer Peeples stated that he was not surprised, but had come to no decision in the matter or resigning. He said:

"I have not yet talked the matter over to my people and cannot say what I intend to do. I had thought of sending in my resignation, but nothing definite has been decided."

Talk with Colonel Maddox.

Colonel R. F. Maddox, when informed that the mayor had signed the ordinance by which the money of the city was to be taken from his bank, said that he was in no way surprised, but could not say what the outcome would be. To the suggestion that the action of Mayor Woodward would produce a change of affairs, he said:

"Yes, I thought the mayor would do as he did from what I had heard, but had he vetoed it, it would have been thrown back in council and we would probably have been compelled to give security for the deposit, which I am opposed to doing.

"We decided this morning that we would not make another proposition for the money, but will have nothing more to do with it. As soon as I found out that a large bond would have to be furnished by the banks designated, I decided I would not sign it; we have never given security to our depositors, preferring one above the other, and do not believe it good banking.

"I don't know what course Mr. Peeples will pursue, but if there is a vacancy and another treasurer is to be elected, I hope they will elect Mr. Joseph T. Orme, the old treasurer, and let him put the money back in the Lowry Banking Company, where it seems to belong.

"We do not need this deposit," he continued, "we are full of business at all times, and have no time to be continually harrassed by opposition. Mr. Rucker and I have been doing business here in Atlanta for forty years, and the Maddox-Rucker Banking Company has never handled a dollar's deposit from the city or state, but we have done well, and I believe we will continue to have the respect and good will of the people.

"Mr. Peeples won his race for treasurer fairly and squarely, and we are confident if the wish of three-fourths of the voters of Atlanta had been carried out the deposit would have been left with our bank. However, we find that we are not able to compete with the methods which control today, and we do not care to learn."

In taking the deposit of the city the Fourth National bank and Lowry Banking Company will be compelled to give a bond of $100,000 each as security to the city.

It is probable that the bond of Treasurer Peeples, or that of his successor, in case of his resignation, will be reduced from $200,000 to $100,000, since the funds in his control will be greatly shortened by the ordinance signed yesterday. It is the opinion of City Attorney Anderson that a step providing for the lowering of the bond should be taken by council at the first opportunity.

City Attorney Talks.

City Attorney Anderson, in speaking of the action of Mayor Woodward in signing the ordinance, said yesterday:

"The first time bids were asked for under the ordinance of 1893, seven banks in the city, including the Maddox-Rucker Banking Company, put in bids, but refused to give security. It was thought best, under the circumstances, to leave the funds in the hands of the treasurer, who had given security.

"A short time ago bids were again asked for, and Maddox & Rucker sent in their bid, and refused to give interest on the deposit. The mayor and council had to deal with a business proposition, and to designate depositories and get what interest they could on the money.

"The spirit of the act of 1893 requires the city to get interest, if they can do so, with due regard to the safety of the funds and safety depends on security and business standing of the institution to which the deposit goes.

"I suggested to the mayor that the bond of the city treasurer be reduced, and I think that if Mr. Peeples will not resign, his bond will be lowered to $100,000."

Chairman Turner States Position.

Dr. J. D. Turner, chairman of the finance committee, in which body the ordinance for disposing of the deposit of the city between the Fourth National and Lowry bank originated, stated last night to a representative of The Constitution that his position had been misrepresented to the people of the city. Dr. Turner said:

"Without discussing the action of the mayor in signing the ordinance, I wish to say that I nor any other member of the committee was actuated by any motive of revenge in recommending that the deposit be given to the banks offering the best interest.

"It was a purely business proposition that sought the best result, while depositing the money of the city, and the action of the committee was fair to all the banks, and especially so to the Maddox-Rucker Banking Company.

"In regard to the covert charge that the Fourth National was a successful bidder for the reason that I am a director in that concern, I wish to say in no way did I influence the action of the directors in bidding on the deposit.

"While talking to the president of the Fourth National and the cashier, I stated that I could have no say in what the bank did in that case; that I was representing the city and not them.

"I even went so far as to state to the officers in conversation that if I would take any part in the meeting at which the bids were to be considered I should advise them not to offer any interest.

"The charge is made by the Maddox-Rucker bank that there was not a quorum at the meeting during which the finance committee passed the resolution to accept the bids of the Fourth National and Lowry banks. I want to say that every member of the committee was in his seat, with the exception of Alderman Rice, who was out of the city. There are seven members of the committee, and six, including myself, were present, and all of them voted to accept the bids of these two banks.

"Maddox & Rucker say that their bid was not read at the meeting of council last Monday. I wish to say that none of the bids were read, and no one, so far as I know, suggested that they be read.

"In the committee room the bid of the Maddox-Rucker bank was the only one I read to the members twice. I advised them to consider the proposition well, as they offered no interest on deposit, but agreed to lend the city money free of interest. The motion to accept the bids of two banks offering interest was not made by me.

"In dealing with the city I have always done as though I were conducting my own business, and have been ready to do all that tended to increase the treasury and give the city more funds."

Captain English Talks.

Captain English, of the Fourth National bank, stated that the chairman of the finance committee had taken no part in the action of the bank in offering interest on the city deposit. He said:

"Dr. Turner stated to us that he was acting for the city, and could not attend the meeting at which it was agreed to give interest. He even went so far as to say it would be his advice not to offer interest on the deposit. He was surprised, I know, when he learned that the bank had agreed to give the city 2 per cent."

Captain Lowry Has a Word.

Captain R. J. Lowry, of the Lowry Banking Company, in reference to the action of Mayor Woodward, had the following statement to make:

"We have nothing to say on the subject further than to state that the chairman of the finance committee wrote us a very courteous letter asking for a bid on the city's funds, which bid we made, and which we understand has been accepted, and the Lowry Banking Company named as one of the city depositories as has also the Fourth National bank.

"We have not allowed ourselves to be dragged into any controversy over this matter, being perfectly willing to abide by the action of the mayor and general council, whatever it might be.

"The law has been observed, and all law-abiding citizens will, of course, approve of what has been done in the premises."

Maddox-Rucker Bank's Statement.

The statement of the Maddox-Rucker Banking Company, giving their reasons why the mayor should not give his signature to the ordinance, was presented in writing yesterday morning and after carefully considering it the mayor signed the ordinance. The following is the statement of the Maddox-Rucker bank:

"Atlanta, Ga., January 20, 1899.—Hon. James G. Woodward, Mayor, Atlanta, Ga. Dear Sir: After careful reflection, we have determined to present our case to you in writing, instead of appearing in person before the finance committee. We desire to submit the following, among other reasons, why we urge that the action of the council upon the subject of the deposit of the city's money be referred back to the council for fuller consideration:

"1. We call your attention to the fact that this provision of the charter has existed for a number of years, and has never heretofore been enforced. The present effort to enforce it falls within the general authority given to the council in regard to depositing the city's money, and does not come up to the first portion of the act, which requires that the money shall be placed in four banks. By the portion of the act under which the city council is now proceeding to deposit this money, a very broad discretion is given to the council to make such arrangement as in its wisdom is deemed best. The council heretofore received an offer from us to pay 2 per cent for money. It was within the discretion of the council then, under the portion of the charter which is now controlling their action, to have allowed us to receive the money, yet the council preferred to leave it with the Lowry bank, because the treasurer of the city was the cashier of the Lowry bank, accepting from the Lowry bank an offer to furnish the city money, when the city needed money, at 3 per cent. We were advised of the fact that there would probably not be four banks which would bid for the money under the first part of the legislative enactment on this subject, and that action would devolve upon the council under the latter portion of the act, leaving the action almost entirely within the discretion of the council. As the cashier of our bank had been overwhelmingly elected by the people treasurer, in a race against the cashier of the Lowry bank, we felt that the council would again be governed in its decision as it was on the former occasion. They rejected 2 per cent from us to leave the money with the Lowry bank, and we, therefore, offered to furnish the city what money it needed free of any charge during the coming year, making our offer much better than the one which was accepted three years ago from the Lowry bank.

Good Terms Offered.

"We feel that the race which took place between the two cashiers with the supposition that the law would be enforced during the next two years as it has been in the past, and we have offered you very much better terms than those under which you rejected 2 per cent from us and kept the money in the Lowry bank, simply because the cashier of the Lowry bank was treasurer of the city. This action of the council was hastily passed, without that full consideration which we think could with propriety have been given to the subject. Two of the members of the aldermanic board were out of the city, and we understand that a petition has been presented to you by a two-thirds majority of those in the city asking that they be given another opportunity to consider the matter, and to discuss it more fully in a council meeting. The fact that a two-thirds majority of those who voted for the ordinance desire to have an opportunity to consider the subject again, we urge, is almost a conclusive reason why that opportunity should be given to them.

No Quorum Present.

"2. We understand that no legal quorum of the finance committee was present at the

Continued on Sixth Page.

STREET RAILWAY CASES POSTPONED

Judge Candler Called to Jacksonville on Account of Death.

NEW AMENDMENT IS FILED

Touches on New Extensions and Says They Will Not Be Profitable.

$100,000 ENOUGH FOR CAPITAL STOCK

Makes Charges Against Atlanta Railway Company—Perkins and Franchise Cases Were To Have Been Heard Today by Judge Candler.

The cases of T. P. Perkins vs. the Atlanta Railway Company and of the Consolidated against the same company will not come up for trial in the superior court before Judge Candler this morning, as he has been called to Jacksonville, Fla., by the death of Mrs. Sutton, the grandmother of Mrs. Candler. The hearing has been reset for Saturday, January 28.

In the meantime, Charles T. Hopkins, representing Mr. Perkins, filed a very sensational amendment to his original bill yesterday, in which he makes some interesting allegations about the proposed extensions and increase of capital of the Atlanta railway, and asks that the court restrain said company from increasing its capital stock or bonded indebtedness above the sum of $100,000, and from building its proposed line to the city waterworks.

The amendment claims that the extensions contemplated within the city limits are of such a character that will make it doubtful whether sufficient income can be realized to pay the cost of operation. It is alleged that to build and maintain such a line to the waterworks can have but one or two purposes—to enhance adjacent property not belonging to defendant or to furnish a basis for the statement that the lines of the defendant company will consist of a certain number of miles.

Amendment of Mr. Hopkins.

The amendment filed by Mr. Hopkins yesterday is as follows:

"The extensions proposed to be made by defendants upon the streets and routes described in the franchises mentioned in the original petition, cover some eight or ten miles. To build, fully equip and put in operation such extensions will cost from $8,000 to $10,000 per mile. The sum of money, therefore, required for these purposes will be from $80,000 to $100,000. The corporation, while as presently constituted, is perfectly able to meet its interest charges and operating expenses, has no money with which to build the proposed extensions.

"The extensions contemplated within the city limits are of such character and over such streets as make it exceedingly doubtful whether sufficient income can be realized to pay the costs of operation.

"Without an exception, the proposed lines within the city limits compete with, are parallel to and enter parts of the city which are already occupied by lines of the Consolidated Street railroad. The line proposed to West End would form a third line running through practically the same territory as the two lines now in existence by the corporation mentioned. The line proposed to the waterworks runs substantially through the same territory as the line out Marietta street of the Consolidated street railroad railroad. The line proposed to Grant Park reaches a place which is popular only during the heated days of the summer. The defendant company now has one line to Grant park and the proposed line will give four lines to that place. The line proposed to be built to the city waterworks will, after leaving the city limits, pay nothing. After leaving the incorporated limits, said line will run from a mile and a half to two miles and a half through a country that has substantially no population, and it will reach a place where the only patronage will be possible conveyance of the few employees engaged at the waterworks. To build and maintain such a line will not be in the interest of either the present stockholders or the proposed stockholders, and can have but one of two purposes—to either furnish a means of enhancing abutting property, which does not belong to the defendant, or to simply furnish the basis for a statement that the lines of the defendant company will contain a certain number of miles. The extensions proposed will, in all probability, produce a heavy loss to the corporation. Certainly they can be made to pay no more than the costs of operation upon the basis of an exceedingly economic and careful construction.

Plan of the Purchase.

"As averred in the original petition, substantially all of the stock and bonds of defendant are held and owned by gentlemen in the city of Baltimore. These properties were purchased as part of a plan to either sell the present properties of the defendant to the new corporation, as averred in the original petition, or to entirely alter and change the character and properties of the present defendant. The ultimate object of the plan is pecuniary profit to the planners through the medium of a sale of the new securities.

"The scheme sought to be accomplished is to increase the capital stock of the present corporation from $300,000 to $1,000,000, of which not less than $200,000 is to be preferred stock, and to deliver and cancel the present issue of $300,000 of bonds and in lieu thereof make a new issue of not less than $500,000 of bonds, or to turn the present properties, franchises, and so on, of the defendant into the new corporation, which is to be bonded and stocked to the same extent, in the same manner and for the same purpose. The new corporation, if the plan to organize it be carried out, will have no properties other than those conveyed to it by the defendant, with the new proposed extensions.

"For the legitimate construction and operation of the new lines only the sum of about $100,000 is needed, but the effect of the present plan will be to raise approximately the sum of $800,000 more than is needed for the purpose of such construction. The present intention is to increase the bonded indebtedness $200,000 and thereby to raise $100,000 more than is necessary for the legitimate construction and operation of said extensions and to increase the capital stock $700,000 more than it is at present, or in good faith ought to be.

As to the Investment.

"Petitioner avers upon information and belief that none of the parties interested intend to make a permanent investment. They intend to simly increase the bonded indebtedness beyond all bounds and to water the stock until it will be difficult to find the original floating fragments. This may be the object of the proposed connection with the city waterworks. The substantial property and property rights in such scheme will be represented almost entirely by the properties of defendant which are now in existence. The new extensions will make no substantial paying additions to these properties, and the present properties, combined with the proposed properties, will not bear any such weight as it is proposed to put upon them.

That it is the object only of the proposed plan to build and sell, is partially shown by the sacrifices made in procuring the new franchises mentioned in the original petition. Petitioner avers upon information and belief that no prudent business man would ever knowingly invest a dollar permanently in properties which are to be held under such terms, conditions and uncertainties as are involved in the acceptance of such franchises, and petitioner avers, likewise, upon information and belief, that it is not the object of the gentlemen named to make any such permanent investment upon their part. (The object most apparent is simply to build, float and sell.)

The plan proposed to issue not less than $200,000 of preferred stock will reasonably produce, with the increase in bonded indebtedness, the sum of about $400,000, or $300,000 more than is necessary. What the gentlemen in question propose to do with this additional $300,000 has not as yet been definitely communicated to this petitioner. There is no legal right in existence, either in behalf of the defendant or any one else, to make an issue of preferred stock in the defendant corporation. It has no charter authority to accomplish such purposes. The present stock was issued and purchased and is held subject to no such right. Petitioner as a stockholder and bondholder in the present corporation has vested rights flowing through said stock and bonds in the corporation as it is at present constituted. To permit the plan which is proposed to be carried out will be to destroy those vested rights as a stockholder and bondholder.

"Wherefore petitioner, waiving all discovery as to this amendment from the defendant, prays as follows:

"1. That defendant be restrained from increasing either its bonded indebtedness or its capital stock.

"2. That defendant be restrained from increasing either its capital stock or its bonded indebtedness above the sum of $100,000.

"3. That defendant be enjoined and restrained from building, constructing or equiping the line of railway proposed to the city waterworks.

"4. That defendant be enjoined from cancelling the deed mentioned in the original petition made to secure the issue of bonds described in the petition or from in any way effecting the lien of said deed.

"5. For such other and further relief as the court may deem fit and proper."

THE PASSING THRONG.

The judges and lawyers are having considerable trouble with the recent act of congress establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy, and the rules and forms of court promulgated thereunder by the supreme court of the United States, by reason of the fact that no adequate index or digest of it has been published. Judge William T. Newman, of the United States district court, has requested Messrs. Alexander and Victor Smith, of the Atlanta bar, to undertake the preparation of an index digest to the act with the rules and forms, which these gentlemen have consented to have published, provided sufficient subscriptions from the professional and business men are secured to justify them in incurring the expense of publication. They propose to prepare a thorough analytical index-digest, with which it will be practicable to locate any particular part of the act, or the rules and forms, which may be desired.

As this work will be a great convenience to parties interested in the law, it is suggested that a sufficient number of subscriptions may be sent promptly to Messrs. Alexander and Victor Smith to justify them in having the digest published with as little delay as possible. This digest will be so arranged that the references will be to the numbers of the sections, rules and forms, independently of paging, and will thus be available as a digest to the act, and the rules and forms, in whatever shape they may be found. For instance, the digest will apply as well to the text of the act as printed by the public printer in Washington, as to any reprint thereof in any other form, because the numbering of the sections, rules and forms would be the same.

If applications for this work are made promptly, it will be delivered to subscribers within sixty days, or perhaps less time.

Ted Sullivan, "the man that invented baseball," his Atlanta admirers say, is in the city en route to his home in Washington.

The ex-Atlanta baseball manager is just from Havana. He has been there, he says, to have a look at baseball's prospects in the Cuban capital.

"And the outlook is fine," he added.

"Ted," said one his friends last night, talking for the modest manager, "is making arrangements to get Havana into the National League. He has already organized a team of full-blooded Castilians, who can beat any aggregation on earth playing ball. He went up against the American army with them and scored a whitewash every game. That is the kind of a crowd he intends to bring to the states.

"He also is figuring on an appointment as baseball commissioner to Manila and the Philippines."

Seriously, however, Mr. Sullivan is contemplating the organization of a baseball team in Havana, and is now working to that end.

Neglect of a Cough or Sore Throat often results in an Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. For relief in Throat troubles use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, a simple yet effective remedy. Sold only in boxes.

Solid Silverware

Makes acceptable presentation gifts. We have it in large and small chests, also single pieces. Prices are right.

Maier & Berkele, Jewelers, 31 Whitehall St.

REMOVAL NOTICE

The Wrigley Engraving Co. has moved from 2 and 4 South Broad to Northeast corner Alabama and Forsyth Streets, 2nd floor. Usual prompt attention will be given all orders.

In Pain?

In the Back? Then probably the kidneys.
In the Chest? Then probably the lungs.
In the Joints? Then probably rheumatism.

No matter where it is, nor what kind; you need have it no longer. It may be an hour, a day, or a year old; it must yield to

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster

Immediately after applying it you feel its soothing, warming, strengthening power.

It quiets congestion; draws out inflammation.

It is a new plaster.

A new combination of new remedies. Made after new methods. Entirely unlike any other plaster.

The Triumph of Modern Medical Science.

The Perfected Product of years of Patient Toil.

Placed over the chest it is a powerful aid to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the treatment of all throat and lung affections.

Placed over the stomach, it stops nausea and vomiting; over the bowels, it controls cramps and colic.

Placed over the small of the back, it removes all congestion from the kidneys and greatly strengthens weakness.

For sale by all Druggists.
J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

THIS WILL TEST THE STATE LAW

Habeas Corpus Proceedings in Tennessee Case.

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 20.—(Special.) An application for writ of habeas corpus was made in the federal court here today on behalf of Frank and Frederick Watkins, doing business for a Kansas City manufacturing concern, arrested at Wartrace, Tenn., on the charge of "doing business without a license."

Judge Clark granted the writ and summoned the Wartrace authorities to appear before him on January 26th to answer why they should restrain the parties of their liberties. The point raised in the application for the writ is that the law of Tennessee creating the license for doing business in the state is in restraint of trade between the states and in contravention of the United States constitution.

This case squarely raises the issue on the constitutionality of the state law and will be watched with great interest throughout the country.

Well Known in Kentucky.

Bowling Green, Ky., January 20.—Dr. W. G. Murray, of this city, one of the missing passengers of the steamer Ouachita, burned on the Mississippi at Memphis, was on his way back to Leland, Miss., to practice his profession, and had shipped from Memphis. He was well known here, having been a practicing physician here for five years.

A Veritable Luxury in Sleeping Garments is a Suit of

PAJAMAS.

Several New and Attractive Styles in Silk, French Flannel and Silk and Wool Fancy Mixtures.

The Gay Co.

"YOU WILL FIND IT AT Kamper's."

Mott's Sweet Cider

Carbonated qt. bottles, 25c. Gallon jugs, 50c. per jug. Doctor's say it's

Good For the Liver.

Porto Rico table molasses, 60c. gal. New Orleans Open Kettle Molasses, 50c. gal. Pure Georgia Cane Syrup, 40c. gal. Tennessee Pure Old-Fashioned Buckwheat.

The Best Tea and Coffee Store
79 and 81 Peachtree St.
Sign of the Coffee Pot.

Five Per Cent Loans
ON BUSINESS PROPERTY.
SIX PER CENT LOANS
ON RESIDENCE PROPERTY.
Seven Per Cent Loans on Improved Farms.
BARKER & HOLLEMAN,
405-406-407 Gould Building.

Special

FOR SATURDAY AND MONDAY.

During Saturday and Monday any Boys' Overcoat or Reefer, in winter weight, can be had at exactly

ONE-HALF FORMER PRICE

This item means just what it states—that this unequaled low price is good only Saturday and Monday, and that it applies only to winter weight coats. Better not put off long on this, as they will be taken rapidly, and of course the best patterns and sizes will go first.

ODD TROUSERS

At Reduced Prices.

We have taken all odd Trousers which have had the coats and vests sold from them and put them into three lots, all at greatly reduced prices. There are black and blue Worsteds, black and blue Cheviots and unfinished worsteds, as well as fancy striped and checked Worsteds and Scotches in the different lots; in fact, every new and desirable weave and pattern is among them. They were formerly in Suits, but the coats and vests have been sold; hence you can choose a Trouser now from one of the three lots worth twice the price. Of course not all of them are so greatly reduced, but not a pair in either lot but what has been reduced a third or more. This is the way they are now marked:

First lot Odd Trousers $1.89.
Second lot Odd Trousers $2.89.
Third lot Odd Trousers $3.89.

OUR ONE DOLLAR GLOVE

Special attention is also called to our Man's one dollar Glove. We have it made for us by the best maker in this country. It's made from selected Kid skins which are tanned in Europe and has our own patent button clasp. Ask our salesman to show it to you. We think it about as good as most $1.50 gloves.

EISEMAN BROS.,
Washington.

EISEMAN BROS.,
Baltimore.

EISEMAN BROS.,
Atlanta.

Nothing But the Reduction of Stock

Has Any Thought Here.

It's larger than usual we know. Not because business has been dull or not what we expected; for on the contrary it's the largest we have ever done. But as we said when we first made announcement of this sale it was due to our factory in Baltimore making too largely. The plain truth is they looked for as good business all over the country as we were doing in Washington and here. Some sections of country have not had such large volumes of business—consequently we were left with a larger stock than usual at our factory at this time of the year. We divided it between here and our retail store in Washington, and are going to give our trade the benefit of low prices to reduce it—a price that means a dollar and cents loss on every sale—thus

One-Third Off for Cash

On Men's Suits. *On Men's Overcoats.*

One-third Off $ 9.00 Suit or Overcoat Means........ $ 6.00 Now.
One-third Off 10.00 Suit or Overcoat Means........ 6.67 Now.
One-third Off 12.00 Suit or Overcoat Means........ 8.00 Now.
One-third Off 15.00 Suit or Overcoat Means........ 10.00 Now.
One-third Off 18.00 Suit or Overcoat Means........ 12.00 Now.
One-third Off 20.00 Suit or Overcoat Means........ 13.34 Now.

EISEMAN BROS.,

Our Only Store in Atlanta, = = = = = = = 15-17 Whitehall Street.

Special

FOR SATURDAY AND MONDAY.

During Saturday and Monday any Boy's Overcoat or Reefer, in winter weight, can be had at exactly

ONE-HALF FORMER PRICE.

This item means just what it states—that this unequaled low price is good only Saturday and Monday, and that it applies only to winter weight coats. Better not put off long on this, as they will be taken rapidly, and of course the best patterns and sizes will go first.

UNDERWEAR, HATS.

One-Third Off

Men's Stiff and Alpine Hats and heavy Underwear have also been shorn of profit, and are sacrificed same as the clothing. We make one exception in the underwear, and that on the Stuttgarter Sanitary Woolen Co.'s goods. On this we can only give a reduction of 10 per cent. Had to get permission from the general agents to give this much, as the manufacturers make the price, and any reduction or deviation from the price would lose us the agency. This is a splendid opportunity for thrifty people to get the best underwear and best hats possible to be had at a price which in many instances is less than the cost of making. It will pay you to buy and lay aside until next season, even if you have no use for them now.

MOTHER'S FRIEND WAISTS.

During this sale any Colored Waist in the house ("Mother's Friend" brand), with lay-down collars, will be sold at 49c. We have already announced this before, and dozens—yes, we will say hundreds of mothers have taken advantage of this price. The waists are of the best percale and laundered, so that every sale at 49c means a saving of from 25 cents to 50 cents to the buyer.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

The permanent stations of the Tenth cavalry were announced yesterday. The Tenth has recently been placed in the department of the gulf. It was known that the regiment would be ordered by Brigadier General Pennington, commanding the department, to stations along the Rio Grande to protect the Mexican border, but not until yesterday was the order issued for the removal. The Tenth cavalry is now stationed at Huntsville, Ala., and the companies will proceed to their new stations at once, the commissary department furnishing travel rations, including funds for the purchase of coffee.

The stations of duty designated in the order yesterday are as follows:

Headquarters, band and troops A, G, H and L to Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Major Joshua L. Fowler and troops B, C and D to Fort Clark, Tex.

Troop E to Fort McIntosh, Tex.

Troop F to Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.

Troop I to Fort Bliss, Tex.

Troop K to Fort Brown, Tex., proceeding by rail to Morgan City, La., and from that point by steamer to the post.

Troop M to Fort Ringgold, Tex., proceeding by rail to Laredo, Tex., and from that point by marching to the post. Necessary rations for the march will be obtained at Fort McIntosh.

Chaplain William T. Anderson will accompany troop E to Fort McIntosh, Tex., for station.

The troops ordered to stations at Fort Sam Houston and Fort Clark will go into camp until quarters are available.

Private Charles Godsey, company C, Eighth United States volunteers (colored) infantry, was found guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline and of absence from duty without leave, and was sentenced to dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances due him and imprisonment for three years. After reviewing the case, Brigadier General Pennington decided to mitigate the sentence to imprisonment for six months and forfeiture of $10 per month of pay for the same period.

Private Henry Williford, company A, Fourth Texas volunteer infantry, was found guilty of desertion and was sentenced to dishonorable discharge and forfeiture of all pay and allowances due him.

Private William F. Slaughter, company A, Fourth Texas vounteer infantry, was found guilty of desertion and was sentenced to dishonorable discharge and forfeiture of all pay and allowances due him.

Private Otto Hammel, company L, Third Texas volunteer infantry, was found guilty of disobedience to orders and was sentenced to forfeiture of $5 of his pay for a period of five months. In regard to this case the reviewing authority, Brigadier General Pennington added in the order bearing on the case:

"In the foregoing case, the specification of which the court properly found the prisoner guilty, clearly set forth a violation of the twenty-first article of war. The finding under the charge of not guilty of a violation of the twenty-first, but guilty of a violation of the sixty-second article of war is therefore erroneous. The sentence would be utterly inadequate at any event.

"The finding under the charge and the sentence are disapproved. Private Hammel will be returned to duty."

Private Mack Waldner, company A, Sixth infantry, having been found guilty of suffering a prisoner to escape through neglect, was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for three months at Fort Sam Houston and forfeiture of $10 per month of his pay for the same period.

Private Clifton H. Poynter, company M, Sixth infantry, having been found guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, was sentenced to imprisonment at Fort Sam Houston for three months and forfeiture of $10 per month of his pay for the same period.

Leave of absence for seven days has been granted Major Henry H. Twombly, additional paymaster United States volunteers of the department of the gulf.

Private George Jennings, company H, Eighth United States (colored) infantry, having been found guilty of desertion and of fraudulent enlistment, was sentenced to dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances due him and imprisonment at Fort Marion, Fla., for three years.

DECIDED ABOUT PROMOTIONS.

Principals Discussed Matter of Semi-Annual Promotions Yesterday.

A meeting of the principals of the public schools of the city was held in Superintendent W. F. Slaton's office in the Boys' High school building yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock for the purpose of arranging for the semi-annual promotions to be made this month.

At this time of year examinations are held in the schools for the purpose of determining what pupils are prepared to go into higher grades, and while the examinations are to be held, it was found that many of the grades were so crowded that were children promoted there would not be seats for them in the higher grades.

At the meeting yesterday after[illegible] it was decided to leave the matter with the superintendent and principals of the schools.

Shaking Both His Hands.

The friends of Mr. W. H. Overbey, one of The Constitution's traveling representatives, are heartily congratulating him and are shaking both his hands—one for the little boy and the other for the girl, both of whom are doing well.

Will Receive Death Sentence.

Raleigh, N. C., January 20.—Special.—Milard Moore, a white convict, was convicted here this evening of murdering Guard Shaw. He will, tomorrow morning, receive the death sentence.

FREE.

With every cash order for one Ton or more of COAL we give a handsome FIRE SET or TRADING STAMPS. Give us a trial order.

Dunn & Francis,
39 MARIETTA STREET.
Phones 374, 388.

S. L. ALMAND LEAVES TOWER

His Father Signs a Bond for $5,000 and He Is Taken to Conyers.

LEFT IN CUSTODY OF AN OFFICER

He Will Have To Give Another Bond in Newton County To Avoid Imprisonment in That Place.

S. L. Almand, charged with defrauding a number of merchants in Atlanta, was taken from the Tower yesterday morning, placed in the custody of the sheriff of Newton county and taken to Conyers, Ga.

Almand made a bond of $5,000 for his appearance at the next session of the criminal court of Atlanta. The bond was signed by his father, J. F. Almand.

Yesterday was the first time Almand has been in Conyers since he left there about December 15th, and started on his way to California. If he makes the bond in Conyers he will be given his liberty until the court of that county convenes, where he will be tried on the same charge as that against him in Fulton county.

Almand was arraigned before Judge Candler on Thursday, but the indictment, charging him with larceny, was quashed on technical grounds and in the first attempt the prisoner was in a measure successful.

The next sesiosn of the court in this county will not be held until March, when the case against him will be recalled.

RECEIVER FOR PAUL BARNETT.

Petition for Bankruptcy and Receiver Filed by His Creditors Yesterday.

A petition was filed yesterday by the creditors of Paul Barnett asking that he be declared a bankrupt and that a receiver be appointed to take charge of his assets. The petition enumerates debts amounting to about $2,000.

During the afternoon Judge Newman appointed Henry Porter receiver and Mr. Porter went at once to take charge of the Jackson hotel, of which Mr. Barnett has been proprietor for some time.

When Receiver Porter went to the Jackson to take charge he found Bailiff Lipscombe, of Judge Bloodworth's court, already in charge. Marion Jackson, representing the Jackson estate, the owners of the hotel, had sworn out a distress warrant for $240 rent and the bailiff had taken charge.

HOUSE WARMING ON MONDAY.

The Chicago and Northwestern Invites All Its Friend to Its New Quarters.

Invitations have been issued by the Chicago and Northwestern railroad to the opening of its handsome new passenger and freight quarters in the Equitable. The Northwestern will have the handsomest offices of any road represented here. Mr. A. F. Cleveland will also represent the Union Pacific. The names of both roads appear on the great plate glass windows at the entrance of the Equitable.

The house warming will occur on Monday afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock. The invitations were sent from Chicago to the railway men here.

MAYOR WOODWARD SIGNS BANK LAW

Continued from Fifth Page.

time the action by the finance committee was taken on this subject. The chairman of the committee, being a director and stockholder in one of the banks which is to receive a portion of the money, we are advised, he could not legally take part either in the committee or in the council when action on this subject was had, and that this being the case, no quorum authorized to act was present when the finance committee undertook to dispose of the matter.

"This whole matter, Mr. Mayor, is with you. We do not think that the action of the finance committee either recommending you to send the subject back to the city council or recommending you not to do so, should control in the premises. A majority of the council has spoken on the subject and asks that it be sent back to the council for consideration. Is this not a reason for your action stronger than would be a recommendation from the finance committee?

"We again submit that the fact that the chairman of the finance committee is a director in one of the banks which is to receive the money places us at a disadvantage before that committee and justifies our urging that we have a hearing before the entire council. This has not heretofore been accorded us. Respectfully,

"MADDOX-RUCKER BANKING CO.,
"R. F. MADDOX, President."

Councilmen Took a Hand.

Eleven councilmen and aldermen signed the following petition asking the mayor to recommit the ordinance to council for further consideration. The following is the petition:

"To His Honor, Mayor of Atlanta—The undersigned members of the board of aldermen and common council of Atlanta respectfully petition you to recommit the ordinance adopted at the last meeting of the council, by the provision of which the funds belonging to the city of Atlanta are to be placed in two or more banks. We do not think the question was fully understood, and we ask that it be recommitted in order that there may be a full discussion. Very respectfully,

"G. G. Roy, councilman sixth ward.
"John S. Parks, councilman fourth ward.
"M. T. LaHatte, councilman first ward.
"A. P. Thompson, councilman fifth ward.
"J. W. Kilpatrick, alderman north side.
"J. S. Holland, councilman third ward.
"S. W. Day, alderman south side.
"D. N. McCullough, councilman fifth ward.
"G. B. Adair, councilman second ward.
"E. P. Burns, councilman third ward.
"J. H. Harwell, councilman first ward."

The finance committee met at 12 o'clock today to consider the matter.

TO EXAMINE APPLICANTS.

Those Desiring Places in Grammar Schools To Be Examined.

The examination of applicants for teachers' places in the grammar schools will be held next Saturday morning in the Boys' High school building, corner Gilmer and Courtland streets.

Owing to sickness among the teachers, it is probable that temporary vacancies will occur in the schools, and all successful applicants will be put on the reserve list. The examinations are for grammar school applicants and not for those desiring places in the High schools.

A large number of applications have already been made and it is expected that there will be many to stand these examinations.

FREE TO ALL MEN

Full strength, health, tone and development to every portion of the body. Effects of disease, overwork, worry, the follies of youth and excesses of manhood quickly cured. Appliance and remedies sent on trial. No money in advance. Sealed particulars free. Correspondence confidential.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

NOTICE—Office of The General Marine Insurance Co. of Dresden, January 10, 1899. This is to notify the public that the General Marine Insurance Company, of Dresden has withdrawn from business in the state of Georgia. Said General Marine Insurance Company of Dresden has canceled all policies issued by it in the state of Georgia, and has satisfied and paid all losses and claims of its policy-holders in the state of Georgia, and on the 10th day of March, 1899, will make application to Hon. Wm. A. Wright, comptroller general and insurance commissioner of the state of Georgia, for leave to withdraw from the state treasury the $25,000 of bonds of the state of Georgia now on deposit with him.

GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF DRESDEN.
MAX GRUNDNER, U. S. Manager.
jan 14-2m sat

Thomas H. Northen. Walker Dunson.

NORTHEN & DUNSON,

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable.

Peachtree Street—Large lot, east front, with oak grove on it, $70 a foot.
Piedmont Avenue—Elevated lot, best part of street, for less than $50 a foot.
Spring street home, near Harris street, rented for $360 per annum, for $3,650.
Corner lot, 50x150, on paved street, between the Peachtrees, only $2,000.
Only $2,250 buys beautiful elevated lot on best part of Juniper.
Fine manufacturing site, with 375 feet on W. & A. railroad, about 400 feet on paved street, near city limits, at a bargain.
Two new stores and other central property well rented for sale.
Lot 46x100, Linden, near Spring, for $500.
If you wish to buy, sell or borrow, it will pay you to call on us. 409 Equitable.

For Rent by D. P. Morris & Sons, No. 41 North Broad Street.

10-r. h., E. Alexander St., g. and w....	$25 00
13-r. h., Central Place, g. and w.. ..	30 00
10-r. h., Druid Circle, Inman Park ..	30 00
12-r. h., Whitehall St., g. and w.. ..	25 00
10-r. h., Baltimore block, g. and w..	25 00
9-r. h., Whitehall St. g. and w..	27 50
7-r. h., W. Harris St., g. and w..	31 50
7-r. h., Little street	12 50
7-r. h., Oak street, West End	18 00
6-r. h., Johnson avenue	12 50
6-r. h., Ormond street	15 00
6-r. h., Garnett street, water ., ...	15 00
6-r. h., Formwalt street, g. and w..	25 00
5-r. h., Gullatt street	13 50
5-r. h., Loyd street	13 50
5-r. h., Atlanta avenue, at Grant park	9 00
7-r. h., Luckie street, g. and w.. ..	22 50
8-r. h., Windsor street, g. and w......	25 00
8-r. h., Forrest avenue, g. and w.......	35 00
8-r. h., Courtland avenue, g. and w..	35 00
8-r. h., Thirteenth street, g. and w..	20 00
8-r. h., Summitt avenue, water	12 00

DROPSY CURED

With all its complications. A valuable discovery. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Atlanta, Ga., cure Dropsy in all its various forms. Have made Dropsy and its Complications a Specialty for the last twenty years, with the most wonderful success. Have cured many thousand cases, after having been pronounced utterly hopeless by eminent physicians. Are constantly treating from 150 to 300 persons all over the United States and Canada. Order ten days' trial treatment FREE by mail.

Dr. H. H GREEN'S SONS, Box F, ATLANTA, GA.

For Rent by C. H. Girardeau.

7-r. h., 425 Luckie street..	$22 50
7-r. h., 27 Richardson street	16 65
6-r. h., 130 Auburn avenue	20 00
6-r. h., 5 acres, Logan avenue	16 00
6-r. h., 124 Gullatt	16 50
6-r. h., 73 Hood street..	18 00
6-r. h., 427 Auburn ave., after Jan. 15..	12 50
5-r. h., 499 Loyd street..	16 65
5-r. h., corner Cain and Hilliard streets.	16 00
5-r. h., 91 Crumley street..	16 65
5-r. h., 84 Pulliam street	20 00
4-r. h., 10 Brotherton street	11 00
3-r. h., 49 Humphries street..	8 00

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 50 Broad street.

PERSONAL.

UNDERGRADUATE doctors, dentists, pharmacists, lawyers, practicing; soon graduated home. Box 196, Chicago. 1-19-1m

LADIES—My monthly regulator is harmless and cannot fail; box free. Mrs. B. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis. 12-22-1m

STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st., W. & A. R. R. Tel. 1956, 2 calls.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—One Newby & Evans upright piano in perfect condition, at $3 per month; call room 3, No. 70½ Peachtree st. 1-21 sat sun

FOR RENT—One Newby & Evans upright piano in perfect condition, at $3 per month; call room 3, No. 70½ Peachtree st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$30,000 WORTH improved central real estate to sell at a bargain. Address 1,385, care Constitution. 1 20 3t

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc.; all business strictly confidential. Pickert Jewelry Co., 6⅛ Whitehall street.

THOS. W. JACKSON, banker, 70½ Peachtree, buys good paper; loans on real estate mortgages, low interest, repayable in small monthly payments. 12-13-6m

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiotes real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

MONEY TO LEND, payable monthly or otherwise, at lowest rates of interest; no commissions charged. Real estate notes bought. Equitable Loan and Security Co.

5 AND 6 per cent money to loan on real estate, 1 to 10 years; money here for quick loans. W. A. Foster, room 18, Jos. E. Brown building, corner Pryor and Wall streets.

FOR FARM LOANS, lowest rates, best terms, payments to suit, come direct to W. P. Davis, atty.' 613 Temple court, Atlanta.

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

BRICK MACHINE WANTED—I will pay spot cash for a first-class, second hand, largest sized sword brick machine with latest improvements; machine made by Brewer preferred. Address letters to Spot Cash, care Constitution. 1-19-10t

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

FREE DENTISTRY—The Dental College on Butler street, fronting Grady hospital, is open for a few weeks longer; call at once; all work free and done under direction of teaching faculty. 1-19-7t

OUR "Daily Construction Bulletin" furnishes building news from all the southern states, and is invaluable to contractors, architects and supply dealers. Press clippings on all subjects. Also names and addresses for circulars and catalogues. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Atlanta, Ga., room 419 Austell building.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—Board in private family, close in; send rate, etc. A. B. C., care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

IN PRIVATE residence, two front rooms well furnished for rent, one block from street car; south side; reference exchanged. Address P. O. box 575.

WANTED—To Exchange.

WANT to exchange 25 acres of land 4 miles from heart of city, Knoxville line pike and railroad frontage, for home in Atlanta. Address Box 586, Atlanta, Ga. 1-21 sat sun

We Pay Cash for Old Gold and Silver
JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS
51 Whitehall Street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

MEN—Our illustrated catalogue explains how to learn the barber trade in eight weeks; mailed free. Moler's Barber College, Cincinnati, O.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS—Don't prepare for any civil service examination without seeing our illustrated catalogue of information. Sent free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C. 1-15 17 19 21

WE WANT AT ONCE everywhere, at home or to travel, reliable men to keep our show cards and advertising before the public and introduce a new discovery. Salary or commission; $65 per month and expenses not to exceed $2.50 per day. Apply at once for full particulars. Globe Medical Electric Co., Buffalo, N. Y. 1-5 thur sat thur

YOUNG MAN to represent us in this city. No canvassing, and will not interfere with present business; $6 a week guaranteed for spare time. Send addressed envelope. New Idea Investment Co., 104 Park Row, New York. 1-20-3t

WANTED—Men and women everywhere to make big money working for us spare or whole time. Fechner & Co., Box 151, Houston, Tex. 1-20 fri sat sun

GENTLEMEN to act as correspondents for a New York magazine, also to take photographs for illustrating. Good camera supplied free. Experience unnecessary. Send addressed envelope for terms. Colonial Magazine, 104 Park Row, New York. 1-15-7t

WANTED HELP—Female.

LADIES—To act as correspondents for a New York magazine, also to take photographs for illustrating. Good camera supplied free. Experience unnecessary. Send addressed envelope for terms. Colonial Magazine, 102 Park Row, New York. 1-15-7t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

A—SALESMAN wanted to carry as a side line, a fast seller, with the confectionery and drug trade; it will be a bonanza; go-d party allowed commission on all repeat orders; references required. Address Confectionery, 794 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—Salesmen.

CIGAR SALESMEN—Commission $10 per 1,000; greatest inducements ever offered. Falls City Introduction Co., Louisville, Ky. 1-15-7t

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS on salary or commission; the greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $625 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X-46, La Crosse, Wis. 1-21-sat sun

THE CLIPPER FIRE EXTINGUISHER received two gold medals and diploma, Omaha exposition. For territory and prices write the New Process Manufacturing Company, Dallas, Tex. 12—24—tf—sat

AGENTS WANTED—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 1-5-78t

DRESSMAKING.

ATTEND MMES. KELLOGG and Anderson's School of Dressmaking. Ladies taught to cut and make their own dresses without refitting. Scholars bring their own dresses and make while learning. Mme. Kellogg's French Tailor System was awarded six official ribbons, medals and diplomas at the Columbian exposition. Call or address for illustrated catalogue. Mmes. Kellogg and Anderson. Chamberlin & Johnson. Agents wanted. fri sat sun

REDUCED RATES ARE IN EFFECT

All the Initial Lines Meet the Cut on Cotton.

SEABOARD HAD PROVOCATION

All the Roads Concede This, Saying There Was Bad Faith.

SOMEBODY WAS GIVING REBATES

An Effort Will Be Made Before Long To Patch Up the Trouble and Stop the Warfare.

The cut rates on cotton went into effect yesterday on all the roads leading from Atlanta to the Atlantic ports.

The old rate of 49 cents per 100 pounds on cotton from Atlanta and Athens to Portsmouth was dropped yesterday morning to 25 cents, and the former rate of 43 cents from here to Charleston, Savannah and Brunswick was reduced to 19 cents.

This was a reduction of 24 cents per 100 pounds to Portsmouth and to the south Atlantic ports, the difference of 6 cents being maintained.

The situation was very much mixed yesterday. Hardly any two railway men entertained the same view. Some thought that the cut had come to stay for some time. Others felt, that the trouble would be adjusted before long.

One noticeable feature is that the Seaboard is not censured by its competitors so much as might be expected under the circumstances. The truth is the other roads entering Atlanta generally agree that the Seaboard had considerable provocation. It got its share here, but at Athens it could not get any cotton for Portsmouth. The inference was that somebody was giving a concession to the shippers.

It is rather hard to get the railway men to say whom they suspect, but they do seem to have their minds made up on that point. Here in Atlanta it is said that the initial lines were all straight.

One idea advanced yesterday was that the Seaboard's policy was to bring about a prompt adjustment. A sharp open cut is usually more effective than a secret warfare for securing peace. While the local rate from Atlanta to the south Atlantic ports has been 43 cents per 100 pounds, as a matter of fact, very little cotton moved on that rate. Atlanta's mills consume as much cotton as comes here locally, and while Atlanta proper cotton is shipped to the ports, it generally, if not invariably, goes out under the substitution arrangement. A cotton merchant may have 100 bales consigned from Douglasville for Brunswick, but that 100 bales stops at the compress here. The shipper has the privilege if he desires of substituting 100 bales of Atlanta or any other cotton for that 100 bales. Under this arrangement the Atlanta proper cotton is carried on the through rate, and the proportion from Atlanta to Brunswick or Savannah is 25 cents. From this is deducted 3 cents for terminal charges and 8½ cents for compression. This leaves only 13½ cents for the road hauling the cotton from Atlanta to the port.

The maximum weight of compressed cotton which can be loaded on an ordinary freight car is 25,000 pounds, and the total revenue which the road gets for hauling the load of cotton from here to Brunswick, Savannah or Charleston is $33.75. This is considered a very small sum for the service. Railway men say that flour and meat pay better, for the reason that they can get so much more weight on a car.

Permission was granted yesterday by the railroad commission to the Southern railway to put in the 25-cent rate from Atlanta to Brunswick and Savannah in order to meet the competition by way of Portsmouth. It is no uncommon thing for state commissions and the interstate commerce commission to recognize the force of competition of common carriers beyond their jurisdiction and to allow in exceptional cases, such as the present one, roads to charge less for the long haul than for a short one.

The traffic conference has adjourned at Palm Beach, and the officials who were down there during the early part of the week will be back this morning. So far as learned, they did not take up this Atlanta cotton situation.

INJURED BY A TROLLEY CAR.

Little Fay McManus Was Bruised Considerably Yesterday.

Little Fay McManus, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. McManus, of 114 East Pine street, was injured, although not seriously, by a trolley car on the Pine street line yesterday afternoon shortly before 6 o'clock.

The little girl caught the rear end of the car as it rounded the Piedmont avenue curve, and was thrown to the pavement. She was in an unconscious condition when picked up, but was given the attention of physicians as soon as possible. Last night her condition was greatly improved, and it is thought she will recover within a few days.

DEATH OF MRS. C. A. COBB.

Funeral This Afternoon from Church of the Sacred Heart.

Mrs. C. A. Cobb died yesterday afternoon at the home of her husband, 191 Luckie street, after a week's illness with the grip.

She will be buried Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the Sacred Heart church. The interment will be at Oakland.

Opium, Morphine.

A SIX DAYS' TREATMENT SENT ON TRIAL BY MAIL TO ANY ONE WHO HONESTLY DESIRES TO BE CURED OF THE OPIUM, MORPHINE OR COCAINE "HABITS."

Remedy Contains No Opiates or Poisons—Cures the Dreaded "Habits" Permanently Without Suffering.

A well-known practitioner of Cincinnati, O., after many years' close study has discovered a remedy that permanently cures the morphine, opium, cocaine, laudanum and similar habits. In order to let the sufferer realize how easily he can be cured at home, without any suffering, detention from business or loss of time, the doctor sends a six days' treatment on trial to any one who actually desires to be cured.

The cure is complete and permanent and leaves the patient in a condition of perfect health.

If you are or have a friend addicted to the terrible habit write to Dr. Carlos Bruisard, 275 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, O., for a trial treatment. All correspondence strictly confidential. Write today.

SHORT STORIES CULLED IN CITY HALL CORNERS

With the ordinance depositing the money of the city in the Fourth National and Lowry Banking Company, the city will for the first time draw interest on its funds. The disposal of the interest, which is calculated to reach $3,000 during the year, is now in the hands of the finance committee, and its disposition will be determined by them after the next regular council meeting.

The ordinance introduced by Councilman Hammond, at the last session, provides that the interest accrued from the deposit, not exceeding $2,500, be devoted to the rent of the military armories, and it is probable that the finance committee will recommend that the interest be disposed of in this way.

The members of council and board of education have been invited to hear an address by Mr. Horace Fletcher, at the residence of Mrs. Nellie Peters Black, on Peachtree street, this evening at 8 o'clock. The address will deal with free kindergartens, and it is the desire of Mr. Fletcher to interest both the members of council and the board of education with the theme.

It is thought possible that as a result of the talk by Mr. Fletcher, some action will be taken by the city government looking to the establishment of free institutions for children and it is certain that every member of council will be present to hear the words of the well known speaker.

Mr. Fletcher is of the opinion that the effect of kindergartens in a city where children at an early age are allowed to attend them is far-reaching and conducive to better citizenship in the end. Mr. Fletcher has studied the subject closely and thoroughly, and has brought it to the attention of city governments in some of the larger towns of the north.

The council committee on printing held a meeting in the office of the city comptroller yesterday morning, for the purpose of opening bids for printing the reports of the past year. The bid of the Pease Printing Company, of this city, was the most satisfactory and that bid was finally accepted. The printing company agreed to print the department reports at $1.65 a page, and the annual reports at $1.75 a page. The whole bid of the company called for an expenditure of $600, but it is probable that the final amount paid for the work will exceed that figure.

For the purpose of printing the reports the council at a recent meeting set aside $750.

The resolution offered at the meeting of council last Monday, for the appointment of a committee to consider the expediency city ownership of its electric lighting plant, has been acted on to the extent that an efficient committee has been appointed and will begin work at once. The committee consists of Aldermen Rice and Mitchell, Councilmen Parks, Maddox and Thomson.

The first meeting of the committee has been postponed until after Aldermen Rice and Mitchell reach the city. The resolution received the approval of Mayor Woodward yesterday, and while he is of the opinion that little is to be gained by the move, he is ready, so he states, to offer the committee every assistance possible.

The first step to be taken by the committee will be to secure the advice of an expert electrician, who will investigate the condition of the present plant operated by a private company, and estimate the running cost of a plant to the city. In this way, the members propose to become thoroughly familiar with their task and then draft a resolution looking to city ownership in the near future.

MATRIMONIAL MISFITS FIND LAW LOVE'S SUBSTITUTE

Yesterday was a field day for divorces in the superior court. No less than eight verdicts of divorce were found by juries and legal separations granted. Some of the verdicts were only the first and the decree of the court was not issued, in other cases the verdict was a second one and carried with it total separation for all time.

During the day, too, there was some spicy evidence brought out, either by the plaintiff or defendant, usually by the former in order to show cause why the divorce should be granted. Cruel treatment was the prevailing cause. Anything constitutes cruel treatment in a court petition for divorce—drunkenness,, failure to support, desertion, abuse and many others of the various kinds and degrees.

The following were given verdicts of divorce: Nancy Ansley vs. Henry Ansley, Lizzie G. Turquitt vs. W. W. Turquitt, William M. Durham vs. Arta Bowen Durham, Lizzie E. French vs. George H. French, Wessie Ruggles vs. E. M. Ruggles, Stella R. Weld vs. Thomas D. Weld, P. Brady vs. P. H. Brady and M. E. White vs. Robert L. White.

Very few of the cases were contested. In some of them the defendant did not appear and in none were the verdicts contrary to the prayer of the plaintiff. The testimony of the plaintiff was so strong in many of the cases that the jury did not retire to make a verdict. All degrees of domestic quarrels, disagreements and misunderstandings were narrated.

It was the last day of the present term at which jury verdicts will be rendered, and this was the cause of the many applicants appearing in the courtroom on the same day. The court officials said it was a day of comedy and tragedy.

Dr. William Durham was given a first verdict in his suit against his wife, Arta Bowen Durham, who was prominent here a few years ago when she adopted the stage as a profession. Dr. Durham alleged in his bill that she had been unfaithful in her marriage obligations and had deserted him beside squandering a fortune of about $20,000 in riotout living. He alleged that he had done all he could to make her happy but that she was possessed of an ungovernable and uncontrollable temper which at times cause him great mental misery. He said that she often abused him in public places, which he bore without objection in order to avoid publicity. He said she had left him and gone to New York on a number of occasions with men and women of shady character. He said he sent her money to return on, but she had spent the money in her extravagance. He said he sent her a ticket from New York to Atlanta, but no sooner did she get it than it was converted into cash by her and used the same as his fortune had been disposed of. He said she had now left him old and penniless.

Nancy Ansley alleged that her husband whipped her, was a drunkard and often cursed her and that his conduct became such that she had to leave him. She was granted a first verdict.

Lizzie G. Turquitt alleged that her husband had moved to a large number of places hunting work but had failed. She said they went to Decatur, Ala., then into Mississippi and back to Atlanta, and that he failed to support her and she had to live with her mother and support her little boy. She was given a verdict.

Lizzie E. French was given a verdict against her husband, George H. French, because he failed to furnish proper comforts and support.

Wessie Ruggles said that her husband was living in Shelbyville, Tenn.; that he had left her after only a few months of married life and said he was going away, but gave no reason for leaving.

Mrs. Stella R. Weld, well known in LaGrange and in that section of the state, was granted a first verdict.

MECHANICS ARE STILL OUT.

Work at the Southern Railway's Shop Continues—Settlement Is Expected.

None of the eighty-seven Southern railway mechanics who walked out Thursday for longer hours returned to work yesterday, as it was thought some of them would do. The business of the shops went ahead, however.

"And," said Superintendent Tracy last night, "we will continue to keep the machinery moving out there. The absence of eighty-seven men inconveniences us, it is true—we won't be able to turn out as many engines as we would have wished—but it won't seriously discomode anybody."

One of the men said yesterday that a number of men would return to work this morning. He explained that the strikers would report for duty, and work until 12 o'clock. Then they would take their usual half holiday. And with them, all the other employees of the shop.

"A bulletin has been posted out there notifying the remaining men," he went on, "that they will work eight hours Saturday. But they won't."

This striker's opinion was unofficial, however. Last night, another secret meeting was held to discuss the matter. All participants in it were pledged to secrecy, and none of them would say what had been determined upon or whether anything was determined at all.

Mr. Tracy stated last night that no such bulletin as the strikers claimed had been posted. He stated further that he had not decided how many hours the men would work today. He could only reach a decision upon that matter when he learned this morning how many men were ready for work.

Several of the men stated yesterday that they were not on a strike but had only laid off from work a day or two in order to reach some conclusion abut the matter.

AT GOOD TEMPLARS HALL.

Dr. Shinn Delivered an Interesting Discourse Last Night.

At Good Templars' hall, last night, Dr. Shinn delivered an interesting and forceful lecture before a large audience. The subject of Dr. Shinn's address was: "The End of the World and the Coming of Christ."

The subject was handled in a pleasng manner, and the discourse proved of interest to all present.

FUNERAL OF MRS. OWENS.

She Has Resided in Atlanta for Forty Years.

The funeral of Mrs. M. Owens, who died early Thursday morning at her home, in Battle Hill, took place yesterday at Oakland.

Mrs. Owens was well known to the older inhabitants of Atlanta, she having resided here continuously for forty years.

She leaves one son, Mr. S. C. Owens, and one daughter, Mrs. M. Spinks.

Rice Mill and Contents Burned.

Crowley, La., January 20.—J. E. Platte's Eagle rice mill burned together with $80,000 worth of rice belonging to neighboring farmers. Total loss, $100,000; insurance, $25,000.

BOLD BURGLAR MAKES ESCAPE

Gave a Large Crowd an Exciting Chase Yesterday Afternoon, but Finally Made His Escape.

Charley Brogden, a negro man, furnished an exciting afternoon's entertainment to a crowd of about thirty men yesterday afternoon shortly after 4 o'clock. The negro, it is said, broke open a chest in the cab of an engine, stealing a suit of clothes, a watch, ring, and several other articles.

He was discovered while in the act, it is said, of taking his intended booty, and the employees in the railroad yard surrounded the engine while the police barracks was telephoned for aid. Call Officer Covington went to the scene, but when he arrived found that the negro, seeing an avenue of escape, had darted by his captors.

Covington saw the crowd of men, which had been augmented by a party of soldiers on their way to the post, giving chase to the negro, and followed. Brogden was chased through the railroad yard, through the glass works and into the Southern Iron Car Works shops.

The negro scrambled over the fence and made for Clark university. There he was lost to his pursuers and after vainly endeavoring to find the lost train they abandoned the chase, giving Covington the name and description of the negro.

City of Salt.

There is a city built of salt in Austria so large that it would take three weeks to visit its every portion. Men have worked in its hollows for centuries. It is in the center of the Gallacian salt industry. For 1,000 years the workers of the salt mines have been busy turning this underground city into a dream of ballrooms, chapels, altars, restaurants, railways, chandeliers, staircases and pillars. The length of the city is nearly three miles.

Visitors to the salt city can descend by a sloping staircase or an elevator. The ballroom in which the visitor finds himself is immense, with solid mural decorations, galleries and stalwart pillars, as well as shining chandeliers. Since 1750, when it was dedicated, it has witnessed many memorable scenes. On one end of the room a colossal Austrian eagle is painted on the slabs of salt.

St. Anthony's chapel, next the ballroom, has been the resort of thousands of the faithful since it was built in 1698. Beautifully carved shrines ornament the room.

Descending from the first floor to the next the visitor is fascinated by the beautiful sight of the giant chamber "Michalowice," finished in 1761, after forty years of labor. It is fifty-nine feet long, ninety-two broad and 118 high—the roof supported by a wooden framework to avoid disaster. A salt chandelier of 300 lights gleams in the center.

The third floor of the salt mine contains the restaurant and railway station. Twenty-five miles of railway from all parts of the mine join here, and the buffet is well patronized by the thousands of visitors.

NERVOUS WOMEN.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate quiets the nerves, and induces sleep. Take no Substitute.

TEACHERS' SALARIES ARE TO BE REDUCED

Their Pay Will Be Cut Eight Per Cent This Year.

THE APPROPRIATION IS SMALL

This Is the Cause of the Action of the Committee on Finance.

CUT HALF PER CENT MORE THAN LAST YEAR

Finance Committee of Board of Education Says Cut Was Only Thing That Could Be Done.

The public school teachers will not receive as much salary this year as last. The finance committee of the board of education has found that in order to pay the teachers this year out of the appropriation made by the council for that purpose it will be necessary to cut the figures of original salaries about 8 per cent.

Last year the salaries were cut 7½ per cent and the cut this year is a little over one-half per cent more. In its report made January 5th, the finance committee of the board of education stated that the amount necessary for salaries was $142,684 and the appropriation made to meet that was $131,098, just $11,589 less that the amount asked for.

In order to pay the teachers, the committee instructed Superintendent W. F. Slaton to cut salaries 8 per cent. The real reduction is a fraction over 8 per cent, but it is estimated that sickness among the teachers will reduce the cut to 8 per cent.

This reduction affects all connected with the public school system, from the superintendent down, and comes somewhat in the nature of a surprise to many. While it was not expected that the salaries would be put back to the original figures this year, a greater reduction was not looked for, as it was thought that enough would be appropriated to keep it within the cut of 7½ per cent made last year.

The additional cut of ½ per cent is made necessary by extra expenses incurred this year.

Judge J. G. Bloodworth, chairman of the finance committee of the board of education, says that with the appropriation made, there was nothing else to do but cut salaries in order to pay the teachers.

"In our report to the council," said he, "we stated the amount necessary for salaries for the year, but the appropriation made fell short of the required sum and the only thing to be done was to make such reductions in salaries as would permit of the amount being proportioned out."

The matter will be presented to the board at the next meeting to be held on Thursday, January 26th, and at that time the action of the committee will be approved.

General Fitzhugh Lee's Position.

From The Covington, Ga., Star.

Some of our exchanges seem to be worrying considerably about the position occupied by General Fitzhugh Lee.

They seem to think that he has been "shelved" by the president and secretary of war, and that great injustice has been done him.

This is a wrong idea.

General Lee has not been treated badly, as we understand it.

He is the military commander of the province of Havana, which is the largest and most populous and important province in Cuba, and he has command of all the military forces in that province.

General Ludlow is the military commander of the city of Havana, and General Brooke is the military governor of the whole island.

There are six provinces, or military departments, in Cuba, and each one has a military commander.

General Lee's department is a very important one, and he now has more than 12,000 men under his command, and will have more if it is necessary.

Some Points About Women.

If a woman is patriotic she never deserts her colors.

If lies had only legs they wouldn't be able to travel quite so fast.

If love made the world go round there would be fewer revolutions.

If a man is given his daily bread he kicks because it isn't buttered.

If some men fail to get their just deserts they have cause for rejoicing.

If a girl proposes marriage to a man she merely tries to make a name for herself.

If a man is as honest as the day is long it is sometimes well to turn the searchlight on his night record.

If a girl tells a young man she can put her skates on without help it's foolish for him to waste any more time in that direction.

HUNTER

10 Years Old.

Rich, Pure Flavor.

HUNTER
BALTIMORE RYE
BOTTLED BY
WM LANAHAN & SON
BALTIMORE

Baltimore Rye.

Sold at all first-class Cafes.
POTTS-THOMPSON LIQUOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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LAWYERS.
Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe building.

HUGH V. WASHINGTON,
Attorney at Law. Macon, Ga.
Careful attention to business of non-residents. Long experience in state and federal courts.

GEORGIAN DIES IN CALIFORNIA.

A. M. Sparks Died in Vanderbilt and His Relatives Cannot Be Found.

Alonzo Maxwell Sparks, a native of Georgia sixty years ago, died in Vanderbilt, Cal., on December 30, 1898, of heart failure. The friends of Sparks are unable to locate any of his relatives and it is thought that he is prominently connected in Georgia.

The Constitution has received a letter from friends of Mr. Sparks in Vanderbilt who say that he stated sometime before his death that he had a son and daughter living somewere in Georgia. He left nothing whatever to show where he formerly lived or by which any of his relatives could be located. It is asked that Georgia papers make mention of his death in order that his relatives may become aware of his demise.

The Occasion Is Ripe.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

When the tongue is an unruly member in high army places, it is a sign that the occasion is ripe for a certain amount of reorganization.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
. . . Of . . .
FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.,
At Auction
SATURDAY (TOMORROW) AT 10 A. M.

Atlanta Auction Co.,
87 Peachtree St.

"THE FIRST STORE OF THE SOUTH."

CHAMBERLIN JOHNSON DUBOSE CO.

Snowy White Undermuslins for Children, no Matter of What Age.

No; we don't slight anyone when it comes to preparing Muslin Underwear. Neither the tiny little tots just leaving off long clothes; their older sisters or the young miss just blooming into womanhood. One has just as much care as the other in seeing that the sizes are right, that the making is well done and that the materials are of the best wearable sorts. Another thing that will impress you about our children's Underwear—and that is the immense variety shown. As large almost as we show for ladies. Only a few are mentioned specially here, but a short look through the stock will well convince you of the many merits we claim for them. The clothing of children always has had our best attention, but we never could say before this spring that this department was just to our liking. It is now—in appointments, in size and in quantity and quality of stock shown—just as we have long wanted it.

Children's Gowns.

Made of long cloth, trimmed with embroidery edge and insertions, in sizes for children 2 to 12 years; priced according to age; 50c to........ .85

Made of Egyptian long cloth, yoke formed of dainty tucks, turn-over collar and sleeves, edged with nainsook embroidery ruffle; sizes 2 to 12 years; priced according to size, 75c to........ 1.25

Children's Drawers.

Made of good muslin, trimmed with three narrow tucks, in sizes for children two to twelve years; priced according to size; 12½c to........ .25

Made of fine muslin, trimmed with three narrow tucks and embroidery ruffle, sizes two to twelve years; priced according to size; 20c to........ .40

Made of fine muslin, trimmed with three narrow tucks, tucked lawn ruffle, trimmed with nainsook embroidery, sizes 2 to 12 years, priced according to size, 25c to .45

Nazareth Waists. These are Underwaists either for girls or boys, 2 years to 12 years old. They are knitted and elastic and will give to every motion of the body, thus making them hard to wear out as well as outgrow. Nor is this their only good merits. They have buttons just where they ought to be for skirts, hose supporters, etc.; in fact, ideal waists, meeting every waist requirement. Suppose you ask to see them the next time you are in the store. Price for white, 25c., ecru........ .19

The Ferris Waist. We also keep a full line of the Ferris Waists. Don't try to make our customers believe one Waist is better than another. They all have their good points and it's our experience that one customer likes one and another customer likes another. Thus we keep them all—that is, all the best kinds. Of course if you ask our advice we will give it. Sometimes it will favor one waist and sometimes it will favor another. But that is under different conditions. Some conditions require a certain waist—some other conditions would best be served with another waist altogether different; hence our experience is at your service. These Ferris Waists come in sateen, striped with cambric, adjustable shoulder straps and hose supporter attachments. Sizes for infants just out of long clothes, up to two years, 40 cents; from two to twelve years........ .50

First Short Gowns.

Made of long cloth, yoke of nainsook embroidery and tucks, embroidery ruffle in neck and sleeves; price........ .75

Made of nainsook, yoke of tucks and torchon insertion, torchon edge in neck and sleeves; price........ 1.00

Children's Skirts.

Made of fine nainsook, with waist, trimmed with four tucks and nainsook embroidery ruffle, sizes 6 months to 2 years; price........ .50

Made of good muslin, trimmed with five narrow tucks, short style to button on waist, sizes 2 to 12 years; priced according to size, 25c to........ .45

Made of fine muslin, trimmed with two clusters of four tucks and cambric embroidery ruffle, made to button on waist, ages 2 to 12 years, and priced according to age, 50c to........ .75

Double V Waists. This also is an Underwaist, one with more rigidity to it. It is made of white Madras, reinforced with Cambric, and is fitted with Tape buttons throughout. Perhaps no waist on the market has met with the favor the Double V has been accorded, for infants just leaving off long clothes. It fits and wears splendidly, and will not cut or bind. On display in Lilliputian department in sizes 1 to 12 years; price........ .50

Another Word About Corsets. This corset business of ours is getting to be something immense. Now there some good reason for it. It didn't come by chance. Good things never come by chance—you have to work for them—and we have worked for years on this corset problem. One of the best reasons perhaps for our success is that we have never had a corset in our house that was not a standard corset. By a standard corset we mean one on which the maker was not afraid to have his name, one which *you* know by name and *everybody else* knows of, has heard of, and has seen advertised in the best trade papers and magazines. Then, we advise you as to the proper corset and fit it if you want us to. There is no charge for that; we do it to build up a corset trade—to have you come again if ever we once sell you. Now honest, is this good business? All sizes in the following well-known brands:

The Fasso.
The R. & G.
The P. D.
The J. B.
The I. C.
The Warner's.
The Royal Worcester.
Thompson's Glove Fitting.

LEANED TO BULL SIDE

Feature Was Sharp Turn of New Orleans and Liverpool Short.

EARLY MONTHS STRONGEST

Cotton Closed Very Steady at a Loss of a Point to a Gain of Eight Points.

New York, January 20.—By Associated Press: The cotton market showed pronounced leaning toward the bull side pretty much all day. The most prominent feature of developments was a sharp turn of New Orleans and Liverpool shorts and a certain well-known oversold export house, this buying for the most part being in the January, March and May deliveries. Throughout the day these positions showed a relatively much firmer position to the rest of the list, January, in fact, reaching a lever 10 points over the final figure of yesterday. While steady in tone at the start, prices went off 1 to 4 points in sympathy with weakness in Liverpool futures. Reports of continued good weather over the cotton belt and prospects of a larger movement at the ports for the day than had been anticipated added to the reactionary condition of the early market. Shortly after the call, however, wire investment orders began to arrive, which, with active demand for Wall street account, led to a turn in the course of the market. Late cables reflected a more stable feeling abroad, southern dispatches indicated firmer spot markets, dilatory crop preparations and unsettled weather prospects, all of which operated to undermine the position of shorts. Covering became general and for a time the bulls were in control. A further rise in stocks sentimentally influenced the cotton market and led to talk of the speculative public directing more attention to the staple. The late market was rather less active but displayed well sustained strength. The local trade was also disappointed in the smaller spot sales abroad, but 10,000 bales being reported. Reports from New England showed yarns and cloths to be in brisk demand at outside prices. The market closed very steady at a loss of 1 point to a net gain of 8 points.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, January 20.—An average amount of business was reported in cotton goods today without quotable change in prices. Sellers, as a rule, maintained quite a firm attitude. The daily sales took care of the production now already under contract, and there was no accumulation of stock. The general impression here is that prices will again move upward in cotton before long. Print cloths were very firm, but the demand quiet. The demand for heavy weight woolens and worsteds for men's wear was moderate, and there was no change in the price situation.

Spot Cotton Quotations.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:
Atlanta—Steady; middling 5¾ to 5 13-16c.
Liverpool—Demand moderate; middling 3 3-16d.
New York—Firm; middling 6⅛c.
New Orleans—Firm; middling 6 7-16c.
Savannah—Firm; middling 5 7-16c.
Galveston—Firm; middling 5 11-16c.
Norfolk—Steady; middling 5 5-8c.
Mobile—Steady; middling 5 3-8c.
Memphis—Firm; middling 5½c.
Augusta—Steady; middling 6c.
Charleston—Firm; middling 5¼c bid.
Houston—Steady; middling 5 11-16c.
St. Louis—Firm; middling 5 5-8c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPM'TS		STOCK	
	1899	1898	1899	1898	1899	1898
Saturday	452	359	600	276	21842	12232
Monday	279	492	250	1125	21671	71599
Tuesday	312	474	751	113	21282	12348
Wednesday	320	474	307	113	21245	12348
Thursday	395	237	209	825	21440	11260
Friday	160	441	100	1400	21500	11304
Totals	1918	2480	2208	3852	......	......

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	Open'g.	Highest	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Closing, bid and asked.
January	5 85	5 94	5 86	5 93	5 92-94
February	5 80	5 87	5 80	5 90	5 87-88
March	5 81	5 88	5 86	5 87	5 87-88
April	5 84	5 89	5 84	5 88	5 89-90
May	5 87	5 94	5 85	5 93	5 92-93
June	5 89	5 94	5 87	5 92	5 94-95
July	5 91	5 96	5 87	5 96	5 95-96
August	5 93	5 99	5 90	5 98	5 97-98
September	5 87	5 92	5 86	5 90	5 89-90
October	5 87	5 93	5 86	5 92	5 90-91
November	......	......	......	......	......
December	......	......	......	......	......

Closed very steady.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS		STOCK	
	1899	1898	1899	1898	1899	1898
Saturday	39217	38039	74418	13917	1127208	1306437
Monday	48206	59536	22508	45687	1152639	1296144
Tuesday	45726	49071	31713	32187	1151284	1309001
Wednesday	24069	35409	16769	22976	1157549	4322002
Thrsday	15947	24075	27726	40528	1140566	1301998
Friday	33988	39693	51106	50540	1101558	1285884
Totals	207543	336823	224230	205735	......	......

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

December	......	June	5 62
January	5 46	July	5 66
February	5 46	August	5 65
March	5 48	September	5 60
April	5 53	October	5 60
May	5 57	November	......

Closed firm.

Totatl Receipts at United States Ports.

New York, January 20.—Following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1, 1898:

Galveston	11,961,216
New Orleans	1,565,738
Mobile	211,045
Savannah	883,852
Charleston	328,715
Wilmington	276,741
Norfolk	476,876
Baltimore	20,632
New York	86,052
Boston	203,415
Newport News	41,128
Philadelphia	25,826
Brunswick	221,308
Port Arthur	19,585
Pensacola	126,898
Port Royal	20,865
Total	6,449,452

Comparative Cotton Statement.

New York, January 20.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending today:

Net receipts at U. S. ports	207,543
Same time last year	236,823
Showing a decrease of	29,280
Total receipts since September 1st	6,442,450
Same time last year	6,264,850
Showing an increase of	177,600
Exports for the week	224,230
Same time last year	205,735
Showing an increase of	18,495
Total exports since September 1st	4,901,395
Same time last year	4,283,199
Showing an increase of	618,196
Stock at United States ports	1,101,558
Same time last year	1,285,884
Showing a decrease of	184,326
Stock at interior towns	643,635
Same time last year	592,895
Showing an increase of	50,740
Stock at Liverpool	1,618,000
Same time last year	1,008,000
Showing an increase of	618,000
American afloat for Great Britain	320,000
Same time last year	290,000
Showing an increase of	30,000

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, January 20, 12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot, demand moderate with prices unchanged; middling uplands 3 3-16; sales 10,000; American 9,500; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 35,200; all American.

Futures opened quiet with demand moderate.

	Open'g.	Closing.	
January	3 09-64	3 08	Value
January-February	3 08-64	3 08	Value
February-March	3 08-64	3 08	Buyers
March-April	3 09-64	3 09	Buyers
April-May	3 10-64	3 10	Buyers
May-June	3 11-64	3 11	Buyers
June-July	3 12-64	3 12	Sellers
July-August	3 13-64	3 13	Sellers
August-September	3 13-64	3 13¼	Sellers
September-October	......	3 13¼	Buyers

Futures closed quiet.

New York, January 20.—Cotton firm; sales 1,062 bales; middling uplands 6⅛; net receipts 505; gross 3,098; stock 104,923.

New Orleans, January 20.—Cotton firm; sales 4,160; middling 5 7-16; receipts 8,912; stock 448,493.

Galveston, January 20.—Cotton firm; middling 5 11-16; sales 2,875; receipts 4,643; stock 274,784.

Mobile, January 20.—Cotton steady; middling 5⅝; sales 1,000; receipts 181; stock 83,207.

Savannah, January 20.—Cotton firm; middling 5 7-16; sales 535; receipts 3,983; stock 114,450.

Charleston, January 20.—Cotton firm; middling 5¼ bid; receipts 505; stock 23,431.

Wilmington, January 20.—Cotton firm; middling 5½; receipts 599; stock 19,148.

Norfolk, January 20.—Cotton steady; middling 5⅝; sales 731; receipts 3,136; stock 35,718.

Baltimore, January 20.—Cotton nominal; middling 6; receipts 3,639; stock 30,190.

Boston, January 20.—Cotton firm; middling 6⅛; receipts net 2,293; stock 4,330.

Philadelphia, January 20.—Cotton quiet; middling 6⅜; receipts 420; stock 9,010.

Memphis, January 20.—Cotton firm; middling 5½; sales 2,000; receipts 1,664.

Augusta, January 20.—Cotton steady; middling 6; sales 465; receipts 473; stock 471,422.

Houston, Tex., January 20.—Cotton steady; middling 5¾; sales 467; receipts 4,340; stock 170,851; expected tomorrow 4,000, against 5,887 last year.

St. Louis, Mo., January 20.—Cotton firm; middling 5⅝; sales 1,700; receipts 4,656; shipments 4,788; stock 81,509.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, January 20.—Liverpool advices were disappointing this morning, futures there opening at a decline of 1-64d, with spots 1-32d lower; sales 10,000 bales, but the market improved about ½ point during the closing hour. This news resulted in a lower opening in New York, first call showing prices 3 to 4 points under yesterday's close. There was considerable realizing during the opening hour, and resulted in a further decline of 2 to 3 points, but liberal buying orders, both for Wall street and southern account, created a quick improvement of 6 to 8 points over the low figure, giving the market a very firm undertone. Upon any sharp decline there seems to be an abundance of buying orders. Hester reports amount for week 256,739 bales, against 276,130 bales last year. Port receipts 34,388 bales, against 39,693 bales last year. Shorts in January were squeezed today, that option advancing 7 points over March.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, January 20.—Cotton market opened at from 1 to 3 points decline from last night's closing figures with Liverpool showing 1 point decline in futures and spots quiet at 3 3-16d; sales 10,000 bales. After opening the market proved very strong and advanced 5 to 6 points.

Liverpool weekly statistics—Sales, total, 67,000; American, 61,000; trade takings, 225,000; American, 213,000; stock, total, 1,618,000; American, 1,507,000; afloat, total, 323,000; American, 320,000; sales for speculation, 10,000; purchases for export, 4,900.

Weekly Cotton Crop Statement.

New Orleans, January 20.—Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans Cotton Exchange statement, issued before the close of business today, shows a decrease in the movement into sight compared with the seven days ending this date last year in round figures 19,000, an increase over the same days year before last of 94,000 and an increase over the same time in 1895 of 14,000.

For the 20 days of January the totals show a decrease under last year of 136,000, an increase over the same period year before last of 306,000, and an increase over 1895 of 157,000.

For the 142 days of the season that have elapsed the aggregate is ahead of the 142 days of last year 293,000, ahead of the same days year before last of 1,633,000 and ahead of 1895 of 888,000.

The amuont brought into sight during the past week has been 256,739, against 276,130 for the seven days ending this date last year; 162,890 year before last, and 243,177 same time in 1895, and for the 20 days of January it has been 779,293, against 915,156 last year, 473,619 year before last and 622,178 same time in 1895.

These makes the total movement for the 142 days from September 1st to date 8,504,789, against 8,211,689 last year, 6,871,811 year before last and 7,616,851 same time in 1895.

The movement since September 1st shows receipts at all United States ports 6,467,488, against 6,312,827 last year, 5,393,652 year before last and 5,952,965 same time in 1895; overland across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers to northern mills and Canada 901,105, against 795,231 last year, 604,040 year before last and 803,514 same time in 1895; interior stocks in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year 558,056, against 532,277 last year, 367,162 year before last and 432,766 same time in 1895; southern mill takings 578,140, against 571,354 last year, 506,593 year before last and 427,606 same time in 1895.

Foreign exports for the week have been 224,230, against 194,985 last year, making the total thus far for the season 4,926,559, against 4,331,743 last year, an increase of 594,316.

Northern mill takings during the past seven days show an increase of 25,505 as compared with the corresponding period last year, and their total takings since September 1st have decreased 20,377. The total takings of American mills, north and south and Canada thus far for the seasno have been 2,044,027, against 2,057,348 last year. These include 1,454,305 by northern spinners, against 1,474,682.

Stocks at the seaboard and the 29 leading southern interior centers have decreased during the week 73,619 bales, against an increase during the corresponding period last season of 522, and are now 137,381 smaller than at this time in 1898.

Including stocks left over at ports and interior towns from the last crop and the number of bales brought into sight thus far for the new crop the supply to date is 8,772,355, against 8,328,243 for the same period last year.

Visible Supply of Cotton.

New Orleans, January 20.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, made up from special cable and telegraphic advices, compares the figures of this week with last week, last year and in 1895, the latter the 9,901,000 crop year. It shows a decrease for the week just closed of 40,959 bales, against an increase of 70,881 last year and an increase of 51,335 in 1895.

The total visible is 5,105,035, against 5,145,994 last week, 4,507,940 last year and 4,896,988 in 1895. Of this the total of American cotton is 4,846,035, against 4,895,994 last week, 4,258,940 last year and 4,576,788 in 1895, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 259,000, against 250,000 last week, 249,000 last year and 320,200 in 1895.

The total world's visible supply of cotton shows a decrease, compared with last week, of 40,959 bales an increase compared with last year of 597,095 and an increase compared with 1895 of 208,047.

Sea Island Cotton.

Savannah, Ga., January 20.—Sea island cotton, for the week, receipts 1,262; sales 1,590; exports 1,947; stock 14,804. Quotations unchanged.

Charleston, S. C. January 20.—Sea island cotton: Receipts 181 bags; exports 650 bags; sales 294; stock 2,723. Quotations unchanged.

Hubb[illegible] Rea[illegible] Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, January 20.—Liverpool refused to pay any attention to the American market and declined in the face of the steadiness shown here. This was a great surprise, as all expected higher foreign markets, and led to some realizing by holders who, noticing a smll increase in the interior receipts as compared with the same day last week, sold. The covering of some belated shorts in January and buying orders for outside account, especially on May delivery, carried the market to the highest point touched on the advance. Foreign selling orders were in evidence, but no one here cares to be short in view of this sharp outside demand. Everything depends upon whether this demand continues long enough to alarm the foreign interests. European spinners, holding large stocks, are not uneasy, believing the advance simply a speculative movement bound to fail in the face of the large crop and supply. This is the reason of their refusal to support in Liverpool this morning. The close was steady at about the best prices. Liverpool selling distant deliveries on the close was the feature. In sight for this week 256,700, against [illegible],000 last year.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, January 20.—Coffee, options opened steady and unchanged; ruled moderately active with advancing tendency later on small Brazilian receipts, increased warehouse deliveries, decrease in American visible, steady undertone in spot department and improvement in interest of outside buyers; bulls rather cautious in view of narrow European markets, increase in Havre stocks and apparent willingness of leading bears to sell on every rise; closed steady unchanged to 5 points higher; sales 11,500 bags including January 5.30; February 5.35@5.40; March 5.50; May 5.65; August 5.80; September 5.85; October 5.90; November 5.90; December 6.05. Spot coffee, Rio dull but about steady; No 7 invoice 6½; No. 7 jobbing 7; mild quiet; Cordova 7½@14.

Sugar, raw quiet and barely steady; fair refining 3¾; centrifugal 96-test 4¼; molasses sugar 3½. Refined quiet.

OPENS BRILLIANTLY

Activity Unsurpassed and Volume of Traffic Beyond Expectation.

IRON LEADS IN BUSINESS

Cotton Shows a Slight Gain with an Urgent Demand for the Better Grades.

New York, January 20.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade will say tomorrow:

"A new year opens brilliantly. Too many traders have to wait for the demand which in winter comes slowly. The industries resist fairly well the tendency to unlimited expansion which some have to meet. Speculation in products is gaining but little, while small stocks and an enormous volume of business results in continually higher prices. The volume of payments through clearing houses is extraordinary—42.7 per cent larger than last year, 96.9 per cent larger than in 1897 and 51.5 per cent larger than in 1892, even the transactions outside of New York showing a gain over 1892 of 44.6 per cent. Speculation at New York therefore cannot be the main cause of gain. Difficulties between holders of material and manufacturers continue to hinder in some industries, and in some may prove seriously embarrassing, but the activity is on the whole unsurpassed hitherto, and the volume of traffic is beyond all expectations.

"In some branches consumption is running beyond the producting capacity, but in others it is hindered by doubts about future supplies and prices of mateerials.

"The woolen manufacture is still waiting with only a moderate demand for goods as yet. The production is large, and considerably larger than in recent years, but does not nearly approach the capacity of the mills. Sales of wools for the past three weeks at three centers of the eastern markets have been 16,495,800 pounds, against 22,322,970 last year, and prices of domestic fleece are lower with present demand running largely to quarter and half blood and Australian cross-bred. But there is not enough change in material or in demand for goods to encourage heavy buying by manufacturers as yet.

"The cotton manufacture has a large demand for goods, but raw cotton has so repidly advanced that possible buyers apprehend a fall, and there is hesitation in the purchases of staples. With receipts of cotton far ahead of last year's from the greatest crop then ever raised, there is now apprehension that good qualities may fall short before the year closes. Much cotton remains in the fields yet unpicked on account of bad weather, and is deteriorating in quality.

"The silk manufacture, notwithstanding many threats of its interferences and disputes about duties, seems to be making steady progress.

"The iron and steel manufacture leads all others in the volume of new business. While productions is much the largest ever known many of the works are withdrawing all quotations or naming prohibitory prices in order to check orders which they cannot fill for months to come, and do not want to accept at current prices. The number of such works is rapidly increasing, as the demand for materials covers many months' capacity. Bessemer pig is a shade lower at $10.90, with sales of 25,000 tons at Pittsburg, and there is something like a famine in grey forge with sales at $9.75. While finished products are in very great demand the week shows no advance in prices, excepting 50c per ton in steel rails at the east.

"The conditions favor a continuance of the extraordinary foreign trade, which resulted in the greater balance in favor of this country ever known. January, this year, indicates a similar excess of exports over imports, and while wheat exports have increased every month since last August, there have been in three weeks 15,078,077 bushels, flour included, from both coasts, against 11,899,952 bushels last year.

"Corn exports have been quite up to last year's unprecedented record, amounting to 9,509,899 bushels, against 9,270,189 for three weeks of January last year, although prices have declined about half a cent. A contest between speculators in wheat at the west and at the east has held prices fairly steady with an advance of only ⅛c for the week.

"Cotton fell to 6c, but afterwards rose to 6⅛c without satisfactory reason in trading, but because of apprehension that supplies of good quality might fall short.

"Failures for the week have been 249 in the United States, against 374 last year, and 32 in Canada, against 53 last year."

Bradstreet's Review.

New York, January 20.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

"The continued strength of staple values, accentuated this week by further advances in iron and steel and other metals and in cotton at the south, has undoubtedly added to the confidence with which the outlook for the ensuing year is regarded. That this confidence has a fair basis in fact will be gathered from the reports received from the iron and cotton goods trades. The firmness in cotton goods being of considerable interest in view of the depression ruling throughout the larger part of last year. Good trade advices from abroad, a reduced movement at the south and a tendency to pare down estimates are reflected in the slight gain in raw cotton values this week. The advance shown, however, hardly reflects the urgency noted in the demand for the better grades of cotton, which this year are scarcer than usual, owing to bad weather during the picking season.

"The iron trade situation remains, as for some time past, a feature of absorbing interest. Large as the production of pig iron is, eager buyers are found apparently for every ton offered. A strong side light upon the strength of iron and steel the world over is offered by the statement that iron in Glasgow this week reached the highest prices noted for ten years past. Features of the domestic market have been gains in prices of Bessemer and southern pig, steel billets, wire rods and steel rails, and in addition, copper, lead and tin are all higher.

"Little change is reportable in the market for cereals, and the market for cash wheat still reflects the commanding position held by the United States as the supplier of the world's wheat, notwithstanding the predictions of near approaching competition from Argentina and from Russia, shipments from which, particularly the latter, do not all accord with the liberal estimates of production published some little time ago.

"There is a perceptible improvement in the demand for dry goods, particularly cotton fabrics, at New York and Boston, where late advances are firmly held. There is also more doing in dress woolens at those markets.

"The lumber trade at most markets is in a satisfactory condition. The strength of prices is unimpaired, and advances in white pine are reported from the west, while in hard woods values and confidence are alike unchanged. Advices as to general distributive trade are quite favorable. Raw wool is dull, but steady. At the London sale prices have opened higher and the prediction is made that present American stocks of wool will have to be replaced at a considerably higher range of values.

"The outlook in the boot and shoe trade is regarded as good, and a fair business is doing at steady prices in hides and leather."

Naval Stores.

Savannah, January 20 — Turpentine firm at 41; sales 108 casks; receipts 595. Rosin firm; sales 5,430 bbls; receipts 6,825; A, B, C, D E, $1.00; F $1.00; G $1.05; H $1.20; I $1.40; K $1.55; M $1.65; N $1.75; windowglass $2.05; waterwhite $2.30.

Wilmington, January 20—Turpentine firm at 43¼@42¾. Rosin firm at 97½@$1.02½. Crude turpentine firm at $1.30@2.30. Tar very firm at $1.10.

Charleston, January 20 — Turpentine firm at 41; sales none. Rosin firm; sales none.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, January 20.—Apples $4.75@5.00, owing to variety and quality. Lemons, choice $3.25@3.50; fancy $3.50@4.00. Oranges $3.50@4.00; California $2.75@3.00. Bananas, straight $1.00@1.25 bunch; culls 90c. Figs, 14@15c, owing to quality. Raisins, new California $1.50@1.60; ¼ boxes 50@60. Currants 8c. Leghorn citron 10@11c. Nuts, almonds 16c; pecans, 7@8c; Brazil 8@9c; filberts, 11½c; walnuts, 8@10c; mixed nuts 10c. Peanuts, Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy hand-picked 4@4½c; Georgia 3@3½c.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, January 20—Eggs 12½@13. Butter western creamery 20@22c; fancy Tennessee 14@16c, choice 12½c; Georgia 10@12½c. Live poultry, chickens, hens 22½@25c; spring chickens, large, 15@16c; small, 12½@15c; ducks, puddle, 22½@25c; Peking 25@27½c. Irish potatoes 70@75c per bushel; sweet potatoes, new crop, 60@65c per bushel. Honey, strained 6@7c; in the comb 9@10c. Onions, new crop, 85c@$1.00 per bu; $3.00@3.50 per bbl. Cabbage 1½@2c per lb. Beeswax 22½@25c. Dried fruit, apples 4@5c; peaches 8@9c.

HIGHEST IN YEARS

Gains Material in Many Stocks and Fractional for Rest.

LONDON MARKET WAS FIRM

Commission House Buying Liberal and Extended to a Great Variety of Shares.

New York, January 20.—A rush of belated investors today brought the total transactions to over a million and a quarter shares, the largest of the present movement and next to the largest in the history of the exchange. The prices attained today were generally the highest in years, and the gains were material in many shares and fractional advances for the rest of the list. The London market was firm, and the public absorption of securities was large and confident in the local market. There was a period of realizing before noon, and short selling as well as realizing after delivery hour, but prices picked up rapidly in the final dealings and the market ended with a very good tone. The buying of commission houses was liberal and extended to a great variety of shares. New York Central made an extreme rise of 5⅝, and gossip was revived of a closer amalgamation of Central and Northwestern railroads. Union Pacific preferred was up an extreme 3¾ and the talk of the future plans of the Vanderbilts in connection with that property. Manhattan rose 5⅝ and Metropolitan 3⅝, the possibility being discussed of these roads working harmoniously. Manhattan, however, lost 2¼ of its early advantage. There were some substantial advances in American Steel and Wire, International Paper, New York Air Brake, Sugar, Leather and Consolidated Gas. It was announced that Consolidated Gas had disposed of a large block of treasury stock which had been hanging over the market. The Grangers were up from fractionally to over a point with St. Paul leading and all attained high record figures in the current movement except Burlington, which was within ⅛ of the best. Missouri Pacific displayed considerable strength after a long period of comparative inactivity on the idea that the annual report, which will be published before long, may be favorable. An essential factor in sustaining prices was the calculation that the banks for the week will have gained $10,209,000 in cash, excepting receipts by mail which figures were unobtainable. The banks gained $2,230,000 by express remittances and $6,827,000 by sub-treasury operations. Moreover $1,150,000 gold imports will figure in tomorrow's bank statement.

The bond market developed exceptional activity, transactions footing up $9,365,000. The course of prices was notably upward throughout, especial features of strength being Atchison adjustments, Erie generals and Manhattan consols. Many other less active issues registered material improvements, Kansas and Texas 5s exceptionally jumping 8 points.

United States 5s coupon advanced ⅛ in the bid price.

The total sales of stocks today were 1,250,000 shares, including 52,730 Atchison; 100,220 Atchison preferred; 12,370 Canadian Southern; 17,350 Burlington; 18,900 Big Four; 10,846 Illinois Central; 27,000 Louisville and Nashville; 110,500 Manhattan, 11,820 Metropolitan; 19,310 Reading; 55,500 Missouri Pacific; 48,200 New York Central; 25,000 Northern Pacific; 17,000 Northern Pacific preferred; 20,320 Rock Island; 29,800 Union Pacific; 37,800 St. Paul; 11,350 Southern Pacific; 7,100 Southern; 12,600 Southern preferred; 51,200 Union Pacific preferred; 16,455 Paper; 19,680 Tobacco; 25,900 Steel; 8,500 Steel preferred; 18,000 People's Gas; 8,900 Consolidated Gas; 45,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit; 13,100 Lead; 10,800 Pacific Mail; 60,000 Sugar; 13,550 Tennessee Coal and Iron; 8,750 Lether; 7,530 Leather preferred; 15,000 Western Union; 15,725 Chicago Great Western.

Money on call firmer at 2½@3 per cent; last loan at 3; prime mercantile paper 2¾@3¼ per cent.

Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers bills at $4.84¾@4.85 for demand and at $4.82¾@4.83 for 60 days; posted rates $4.83½@4.85½; commercial bills $4.81½@4.82.

Silver certificates 59½@60½c.
Bar silver 59⅝c.
Mexican dollars 47⅛c.
Government bonds firmer.
State bonds inactive.
Railroad bonds strong.

Following are closing bid quotations:

RAILWAY STOCKS.

Atchison	23	New Jersey Central	100⅛
do. preferred	60¼	New York Central	131¼
Baltimore and Ohio	67	N. Y., Chic. & St. L.	16
Canada Pacific	85	do. 1st preferred	74
Canada Southern	57⅛	do. 2d preferred	39¾
Central Pacific	47	Norfolk & Western	19
Chesapeake & Ohio	26⅛	North American Co.	7
Chicago & Alton	169	Northern Pacific	48⅞
C., B. & Q	138¾	do. preferred	80¼
Chic. & E. Illinois	64	Ontario & Western	19⅝
do. preferred	114⅛	Oregon R. & Nav.	48
Chic. Great Western	15⅝	Oregon Short Line	46½
Chic., Ind. & L.	8½	Pac. Coast, 1st pref.	85
do. preferred	33	do. 2d preferred	65
Chic. & N. W.	147	Pittsburg	180
do. preferred	188	Reading	22¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	47	do. 1st preferred	57⅝
do. preferred	95	Rio Grande & W.	32½
Del. & Hudson	111⅛	do. preferred	72
Del., Lac. & W'n	158¼	Rock Island	120½
Del. & Rio Grande	20⅝	St. Louis & Santa Fe	9⅛
do. preferred	72⅜	do. 1st preferred	67½
Erie (new)	15⅛	do. 2d preferred	35⅛
do. preferred	40⅜	St. L. & S. W.	8½
Ft. Wayne	182	do. preferred	21¾
Great North'n pref.	163¾	St. Paul	128⅜
Hocking Valley	2⅞	do. preferred	168
Illinois Central	117⅞	St. P. & Omaha	99
Lake Erie & W'n	18⅛	do. preferred	169
do. preferred	68	St. P., M. & M.	180
Lake Shore	199	Southern Pacific	38
Louisville & Nash	67⅛	Southern Railway	13⅛
Manhattan L	116⅛	do. preferred	48¼
Metro. Street Ry	196½	Texas & Pacific	17¾
Michigan Central	112	Union Pacific	47⅜
Minn. & St. Louis	40	do. preferred	77½
do. preferred	98⅛	U. P., D. & G., pfd	12⅞
Missouri Pacific	46⅝	Wabash	8⅜
Mobile & Ohio	37	do. preferred	23⅞
Mo., Kan. & Texas	13⅛	Wheeling & L. E.	6
do. preferred	37⅛	do. preferred	27½

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Adams	108½	United States	56
American	135	Wells Fargo	125

MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Cotton Oil	36⅝	do. preferred	114¾
do. preferred	89⅛	National Lin. Oil	8½
American Spirits	13	Pacific Mail	46½
do. preferred	36⅛	People's Gas	112⅛
American Tobacco	146⅜	Pullman Palace	157
do. preferred	137	Silver Certificates	59¼
Consolidated Gas	193⅛	Stand. Rope & Twine	9⅜
Com. Cable Co.	183	Sugar	132
Col. F. & Iron	34½	do. preferred	112⅜
do. preferred	92	T. C. & Iron	39⅜
General Electric	100	U. S. Leather	7½
Haw. Com. Co.	57⅛	do. preferred	74⅜
Brook. Rap. Tran	92⅜	U. S. Rubber	46⅞
International Paper	65⅞	do. preferred	114⅛
do. preferred	93	Western Union	95
La Clede Gas	52	Federal Steel	54
Lead	39⅛	do. preferred	83⅜

BONDS.

U. S. 3s	107⅞	N. Y. Central 1sts	116⅜
U. S. new 4s reg	128⅛	N. J. Cent. 5s	114⅛
do. coupon	129⅛	N. Carolina 6s	130
U. S. 4s	112	do 4s	106
do. coupon	112¾	Northern Pac. 1sts	115
do 2ds	99⅛	do 3s	69⅛
U. S. 5s reg	111⅛	do 4s	102⅛
do. 5s coupon	112⅞	N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s	107¼
District 3 65s	119	Norfolk & Wes. 6s	129
Ala., Class A	107	Northwest consols	142⅛
Ala., Class B	107	do deb. 5s	122⅛
Ala., Class C	100	Oregon Nav. 1sts	113⅛
Ala., Currency	100	do 4s	102⅛
Atchison 4s	102⅛	O. S. Line 6s, t. r.	131⅛
do. adj. 4s	82⅛	O. S. Line 5s, t. r.	110
Canada So. 2nds	111⅛	Pacific 6s of '95	—
Chicago Terminals	93⅜	Reading 4s	86⅛
C. & O. 5s	118⅛	Rio G. W. 1sts	93⅛
C., H. & D. 4½s	104⅜	St. L. & I. M. con. 5s	108
D. & R. G. 1sts	108⅛	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	123
D. & R. G. 4s	101	St. Paul consols 7s	162¼
East Tenn. 1sts	104⅛	St. P., C. & P. 1sts	119
Erie Gen. 4s	76	do 5s	121
F., W. & D. 1sts, t. r.	86	Southern Ry. 5s	106⅛
Gen. Electric 5s	110	Stand. Rope & T. 6s	89
G. H. & S. A. 6s	108	Tenn. new set 3s	96⅛
do. 2ds	107	Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts	110
H. & T. Cent. 5s	110	do reg. 2nds	46⅝
do. con. 6s	110	U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts	90⅛
Iowa Cent. 1sts	110	Wabash 1st 5s	115
La. new consol 4s	109	do 2ds	99
L. & N. unified 4s	96½	West Shore 4s	112
Missouri 6s	100	Virginia centuries	85⅝
M. K. T. 2ds	69	do deferred	8¼
do. 4s	94⅛	Wisconsin Cent. t. r.	60⅛

Southern Exchange Grain Letter.

Atlanta, January 20.—Twenty active stocks advanced 102, bringing average to 79, highest point touched on movement and about 9 points above August high point. Twelve industrials advanced 12.37. Fresh outburst of bullish sentiment followed strength in grangers and market leader quite confidently predicted further advance. Public support seems forthcoming in spite of absence of reaction. Ease of money regarded as principal bull factor at present. Talk of Burlington refunding scheme not confirmed officially; believed nothing done by board in that direction yet. New interests buying Cotton Oil common on large earnings of property. Rumors of revival of Big Four deal untrue. There was a good deal of short covering by traders and commission houses also. Most of the bullish news on Sugar was founded on a widely distributed tip that the war between the trust and its competitors is well nigh ended; that the opposition has surrendered and the trust is now to have everything its own way. No authority could be found, however, who would vouch for such gossip. In fact, the trust competitors were strenuous in their denials of the story; yet Wall street seemed to want to believe them and found in them reasons for covering their short Sugar and going long on it.

London was a good buyer of southern stocks yesterday and Wall street interests identified with the company also took round lots of both common and preferred. The trading contingent was quite bearish, particularly on Southern Railway preferred, and they sold it aggressively. Both stocks were in good demand in the loan crowd last night, the common loaning flat.

Commercial Advertiser's Financial Cable.

New York, January 20.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: The markets here were active and firm today.

Americans were strong and busy all day with a slight reaction at the close, but they were again buoyant in the street. The favorites were St. Paul and Atchison preferred. The only dull spot was Central Pacific.

Money is hardening.

Thirty-two thousand pounds sterling gold in bars was bought by the bank.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, January 20.—The opening this morning was accompanied with considerable excitement. Manhattan was given out last night as the leader, which was fully demonstrated in the initial trading. After opening $1 up there were large blocks immediately changing hands, but the manipulators took all offerings and another advance of $4 a share was recorded. The grangers, Atchison preferred and other recent leaders were also prominent. The upward movement continued until after 2 p. m., when there were some declines on the regular Friday's realizing, but good support was given. It is becoming very hard to place stock upon the exchanges to advantage, the room traders and that class of brokers preferring to trade rather than make commissions.

Foreign Finances.

London, January 20.—Closing consols for money 113 1-4; for the account 111 1-4. Canadian Pacific 67 7-8, Erie 16 1-4, Erie first preferred 41 3-4, Illinois Central 121, Northern Pacific preferred 82 3-4, St. Paul common 133 1-8, Reading 11 7-8, Union Pacific preferred 78 1-4, Atchison 23 1-4, Louisville and Nashville 69 1-8, Grand Trunk 7 1-4.

Bar silver firm at 27 9-16d per ounce.

The market for American securities up all day on New York buying and closed firm in tone.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today £32,000.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres today at 107.60.

Paris, January 20.—Three per cent rentes 102 francs 10 centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 19 centimes for checks.

Total Bank Clearings.

New York, January 20.—The total bank clearings in the United States for the week were $1,996,541,167; per cent increase 40.8. Exclusive of New York, $650,208,367; per cent increase 16.9.

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, January 20.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $292,383,003; gold reserve, $230,465,053.

STOCKS.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Last sale.	Closing bid.
Am'n Tobacco	148¾	148¼	145¾	147¼	146⅝
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	133	134⅛	131⅜	132⅛	132
Atchison	23	23⅜	22⅛	23	23
do. preferred	59¾	60¾	59⅝	60⅛	60⅛
Balto. & Ohio	68	68	67¼	67¼	67
Brook. Rap. Tran.	93	93⅜	92¼	92⅛	92⅝
Bay State Gas	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
Bur. & Quincy	139¾	139⅞	138¼	139	138¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	46¾	47⅛	46¾	47⅛	47
Ches. & Ohio	26⅝	26⅝	26	26⅛	26⅛
Canada Southern	56⅝	58	56⅛	57⅛	57⅛
Del. & Hudson	112¼	112¼	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
Del. & Lack.	158½	158½	158¼	158¼	158⅛
Erie	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Con. Gas	190	195	190	193¾	193½
Gen. Electric	101	101	100⅛	100⅜	100
Chic. Great West.	15⅝	15¾	15	15⅜	15⅝
Jersey Central	102⅛	102⅞	102⅛	102⅛	100⅛
Mo., Kans. & Tex.	......	......	......	......	13⅛
do. preferred	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
Louisv. & Nash	67⅛	67¾	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
Lake Shore	......	......	......	......	199
Manhattan L.	114	118⅛	113	116⅜	116¼
Mo. Pacific	46½	47⅜	46¼	46⅞	46⅝
Met. Street Ry	194	197½	194	196⅛	196⅛
National Lead	38¼	40⅜	38⅝	39⅛	39⅛
Northern Pacific	49¼	49¾	48⅛	48⅝	48⅝
do. preferred	80½	80⅜	80⅛	80⅛	80¼
N. Y. Central	127½	132¼	127¼	131⅜	131¼
Northwestern	147⅜	147⅞	147	147⅛	147½
Omaha	99	100⅛	99	99	99
Pacific Mail	45⅞	46⅛	45¾	46	46⅛
People's Gas	112	112¾	111⅞	112	112⅛
Reading	23⅝	23⅜	22⅜	22⅛	22¼
Rock Island	121	121⅛	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛
Southern Rwy	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	13¼
do. preferred	48⅛	49	48¼	48⅛	48⅛
St. Paul	128⅜	129	128	128⅛	128⅜
Tenn. Coal & Iron	40⅜	41	39½	39⅝	39⅜
U. S. Leather pfd.	73	75	73	74¾	74⅝
Union Pacific	47	48	46⅞	47¼	47⅜
do. preferred	75⅛	78⅜	75⅜	77⅞	77⅞
Western Union	95½	96⅛	95¼	95⅝	95
Wabash, pfd	23⅜	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	23⅞
Am'n Cotton Oil	36⅜	36⅝	36¼	36⅜	36⅜
Am'n Spirits	13¼	13¼	13	13	13
do. preferred	37	37	36⅞	36⅞	36⅛
U. S. Rubber	47¾	47⅜	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
do. preferred	114⅞	114⅞	114⅜	114⅞	114
Federal Steel	54⅛	54⅞	54	54⅛	54
do. preferred	84¼	84⅞	83¾	83⅜	83⅜
Illinois Central	117½	118	117⅛	117⅞	117¾

*Ex-dividend 2 per cent. †Ex-div. 2 per cent.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	105	Aug'ta 7s, L.D.	108
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	107	Macon 6s	115
Ga. 4½s, 1915	119	Columbus 5s	106
Savannah 5s	111	Waterw'ks 6s	100
Atl'n'a 8s, 1902	111	Rome 5s	105
Atl'n'a 7s, 1904	111	So. Car. 4½s	110
Atl'n'a 6s, L.D.	116	Newn'n 6s, L.D.	107
Atl'n'a 5s, L.D.	112	Chatta. 5s, 1911	100
Atl'n'a 4½s	107	Col. S. C., grd'd 2s & 4s, 1910	86
Atl'nta 4s	105	Ala. Class A	108

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910	112	Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907	118
Ga. 6s, 1922	115	do income 6s, 1900	100
Ga. Pa. 1st	120		
C., C. & A. 1st 5s, 1509	107		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	200		Aug. & Sav.	105
Southwestern	105	107	A. & W. P.	114
			do deben	101

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., January 20, 1898.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, January 20.—Flour, all wheat, first patent, $4.90; second patent, $4.25; straight, $3.75; extra fancy, $3.65; fancy, $3.45; extra family, $3.00. Corn, white, 50c; mixed, 49c. Oats, white, 40c; mixed 39c; Texas rust proof, 49c. Rye, Georgia, 85c. Hay No. 1 timothy, large bales, 80c; small bales, 75c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 70c. Meal, plain, 50c; bolted 45c. Wheat bran, large sacks, 82c; small sacks, 8[illegible]. Shorts, 95c. Stock meal, 85c. Cotton seed meal, 90c per 100 lbs.; hulls, $4.00 per ton. Peas, stock, 75c@80c per bu.; common white, $1.15@1.25; lady, $1.25@1.50. Grits, $2.65 per bbl; $1.35 per bag.

New York, January 20—Flour inactive and steady. Wheat, spot steady; No. 2 red 79⅛@80⅛; options closed unchanged to ¼c lower; January—; March 77¼; May 74⅞. Corn, spot steady: No. 2 44⅛@44¼; options closed steady and unchanged: May 41⅞. Oats, spot dull: No. 2 33¾; options slow.

St. Louis, January 20—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 red cash in elevator 73 bid; track 74@75; January 73¾; May 74⅝ asked; July 67⅝. Corn lower; No. 2 cash 34⅜; January 35; May 35⅛@35⅜. Oats about steady: No. 2 cash 28; track 29; January 28½; May 28⅛ bid.

Chicago, January 20 — Flour dull. Wheat, No. 2 spring 67@68¼; No. 3 spring 64@67½; No. 2 red 70½. Corn, No. 2 36; No. 2 yellow 36¼. Oats, No. 2 27@27¼; No. 2 white 29¾@30¼; No. 3 white 29@29⅛. Rye, No. 2 55¾.

Cincinnati, January 20—Flour dull. Wheat firm, No. 2 red 71¼. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed 35½. Oats easy; No. 2 mixed 28¼.

Groceries.

Atlanta, January 20—Roasted coffee—Arbuckle and Levering $11.80; Lion $10.00, less 50c per 100 lb. cases. Green coffee, choice 11c; fair 9c; prime 7½@8½c. Sugar, standard granulated, New York 5.29; New Orleans 5.25; New Orleans white 5¼c; do yellow 5⅛c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 28@35c. Teas, black, 35@65c; green, 30@60c. Rice head 7½c; choice 6½@6¾c. Salt, dairy sacks $1.25; do. bbls. bulk $2.00; 100 3s $2.65, ice cream $1.00; common 65@70c. Cheese, full cream, 10½@11½c. Matches, 65s 50c; 200s $1.30@1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda, boxes 6c. Crackers, soda 5@6½c; cream 6c; gingersnaps 6c. Candy, common stick 6c; fancy 12@13c. Oysters, F. W. $1.70@1.60; L. W. $1.00.

Provisions.

Atlanta, January 20—Clear ribs boxed sides 5⅜c; clear sides 5⅝c; ice-cured bellies 8c. Sugar-cured hams 9@11c; California 6c; breakfast bacon 10@12½c. Lard, best quality, 7½c; second quality 6⅝c, compound 5c.

St. Louis, January 20—Pork better; standard mess jobbing $9.12½. Lard higher; prime steam 5.35; choice 5.42½. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders 4.12½; extra shorts 4.75; ribs 4.87½; shorts 5.00. Bacon, boxed shoulders 4.75; extra shorts 5.25@5.30; ribs 5.37½. shorts 5.50.

Chicago, January 20—Mess pork $9.95@10.00. Lard 5.55@5.57½. Short rib sides, loose, 4.75@5.00; shoulders, boxed, 4.25@4.37½; short clear sides, boxed, 5.10@5.15.

New York, January 20—Lard steady; western steam 5.90; January 5.92; refined firm. Pork firm; family $10.50@11.00.

Cincinnati, January 20—Lard firmer at $5.37½. Bulk meats firmer at 4.75. Bacon firm at $5.60.

PRICES SUSTAINED.

Heavy Seaboard Clearanees and Strong Stock Market Cause.

WHEAT CLOSED UNCHANGED

Corn Left Off a Shade Higher, May Oats Trifle Lower and Provisions Higher.

Chicago, January 20.—The expectation that some of the prosperity shown in the stock market must soon manifest itself in the grain trade, together with heavy clearances at the seaboard today, with no sign of foreigners becoming over-supplied, sustained prices in the wheat pit and May closed unchanged. Corn left off a shade higher and May and oats a trifle lower. Pork advanced 10@12½c and lard and ribs 2½@5c each.

Steadiness at Liverpool and predictions of cold weather gave wheat a fairly good start. May opened a shade higher at 70⅝c, and as there was very little for sale, it touched 70¾c in a few minutes. That was the turning point, however, as longs began to liquidate freely, while there was plenty for sale for the short account, and May got down to 70¼c before the first hour's trading had elapsed. The change in sentiment was due to the bearish interpretation of the report of the Russian wheat crop, which had shown an increase of 64,000,000 bushels over last year, but was 120,000,000 smaller than the previous estimate of the Russian minister of agriculture. Argentine shipped about 40,000 bushels wheat to the continent this week, thus inaugurating her export business for the season. That had a depressing effect, but the bears were unwilling to expose themselves to any heavy risks on the short side in the face of so much insistence upon the statement that many speculators with the big profits from the stock market were feeling very friendly toward wheat. Chicago receipts were 162 cars, of which 8 graded contract, and Minneapolis and Duluth reported 504 cars received, against 358 a year ago. The aggregate of the primary western market receipts was about double that of a year ago, amounting to 677,000 bushels. Atlantic port clearances, however, were large, amounting in wheat and flour to nearly a million bushels. This had a stimulating effect, and as the bears appeared to be satisfied with what they had already accomplished, May gradually recovered to 70½@70⅝c and was bringing that about half an hour before the close. It touched 70⅝ a little later and closed with buyers at 70½@70⅝c.

Corn started strong under the false impression that the damp weather would cause a rally. On the improvement a perfect avalanche of long and short corn was tumbled into the pit, and all visible signs of strength vanished. During the last hour the market showed some signs of reviving on scattered buying brought about by the relaxing stiffness of eastbound railroad rates. Receipts were 452 cars. May opened ⅛c higher at 37@37⅛c, declined to 36⅞c, then firmed up to 37c, the closing price.

Oats were dull during the entire session. There was no inquiry for cash, and the sample market was weak without any material change in values. Receipts were light at 163 cars. May started unchanged, sold down to 27⅝@27½c and closed at 27½@27⅝c buyers.

Foreign buying of lard early strengthened provisions. Heavy buying of pork and ribs by commission houses during the latter part of the session added to the advance. May pork opened unchanged at $10@12½, improved to $10.25 and closed at $10.22½@10.25. May lard began unchanged at $5.57½@5.80 and closed at $5.80@5.82½. May ribs started unchanged at $5.05@5.07½, rose to $5.10@5.12½ and closed at $5.10 buyers.

Estimated receipts for Saturday: Wheat 160 cars; corn 515 cars; oats 200 cars; hogs 22,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	70¾	70¾	70¼	70⅝
July	68½	68⅝	68¼	68½
Corn—				
January	34¾	34¾	34⅝	34¾
May	37⅛	37⅛	36⅞	37
July	37⅜	37⅜	37	37¼
Oats—				
May	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27⅝
July	26¼	26¼	26	26¼
Mess pork—				
January	......	......	......	9.95
May	10.12½	10.25	10.12½	10.25
Lard—				
January	5.55	5.57½	5.55	5.57½
May	5.77½	5.82½	5.77½	5.82½
Short ribs—				
January	4.80	4.85	4.80	4.85
May	5.05	5.12½	5.05	5.10

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	23,000	35,000
Wheat, bushels	122,000	44,000
Corn, bushels	403,600	277,900
Oats, bushels	218,700	161,000
Rye, bushels	9,000	7,000
Barley, bushels	41,700	16,000

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, January 20.—Early cables were slightly higher up to 1:30 p. m., but the final closing was ⅜d lower, which was somewhat disappointing to the Chicago crowd, who are inclined to believe Standard Oil interests are becoming interested in the purchase of wheat. There seems to be some misunderstanding regarding the Argentine crop, and conservative people are awaiting official crop advices. After opening at about yesterday's prices, there was a slight reaction, but the closing was firm with prices rallying to opening figures. Dullness prevailed throughout the day.

Corn was steady, nothing of special interest developing.

Provisions were strong and show good buying.

Puts, May wheat 70½, 70⅝. Calls, 70⅞, 70¾.

The Liverpool Grain Market.

Liverpool, January 20.—Wheat, futures closed steady; March 4s 9⅝d; May 5s 7⅝d. Spot dull; No. 2 red western winter 6s 2d; No. 1 red northern spring 6s.

Corn, spot quiet; futures quiet; March 3s 7¾d; May 3s 7⅝d.

Poultry and Game.

Live turkeys 10@11c pound; dressed 12½ to 13c; dressed chickens, hens, 11@12½c; fries, 12½@14; ducks, 13 to 14; quail, 10 to 11c each; rabbit, 8 to 9c; squirrel, 6 to 7c; 'possum, dressed, 12½; live, 25 to 40c each.

SOUTHERN EXCHANGE
Gould Building, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 75.
Cotton, Stocks, Wheat, Etc.
Bought and sold on margins. Determine the responsibility of the house through which you deal. References, Fourth National and Capital City banks.

Paine, Murphy & Co
Private Leased Wires Direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.
COTTON, STOCKS AND GRAIN.
2 South Pryor Street. (Jackson Building.)
References: Lowry Banking Co., Capital City bank and Mercantile Agencies.

For Sale---$75,000
Athens Electric Railway Company First Mortgage Gold 6's, due 1916. Send for printed circular giving particulars; also for full list of January investments. John W. Dickey, Broker, Augusta, Ga.

W. H. PATTERSON & CO
DEALEARS IN
Investment Securities.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADA., PA.
Sold by L. N. Brunswig, Wholesale Druggist, New Orleans.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time, in Effect January 16th.

Southern Railway.

No. ARRIVE FROM		No. DEPART TO	
‡13 Jacksonville	5 20 am	‡13 Cincinnati	5 30 am
‡8 Chattanooga	5 00 am	‡8 Macon	5 30 am
‡75 Washington	5 10 am	‡8 Columbus, Ga.	5 32 am
‡6 Tallapoosa	8 25 am	‡35 Birmingham	5 40 am
17 Cornelia	8 30 am	‡12 Richmond	7 50 am
‡21 Fort Valley	10 50 am	17 Chattanooga	7 50 am
‡9 Macon	11 10 am	‡33 Washington	12 00 n'n
‡9 Columbus	11 10 am	‡16 Jacksonville	12 05 n'n
‡78 Birmingham	11 30 am	‡15 Chattanooga	4 00 pm
‡14 Chattanooga	11 50 am	‡37 Birmingham	4 15 pm
‡15 Jacksonville	3 30 pm	‡10 Macon	4 20 pm
‡37 Washington	3 55 pm	‡10 Columbus	4 20 pm
‡11 Richmond	8 30 pm	‡22 Fort Valley	4 30 pm
‡7 Macon	9 55 pm	18 Cornelia	4 35 pm
‡7 Columbus, Ga.	9 55 pm	25 Tallapoosa	5 15 pm
‡14 Chattanooga	10 30 pm	‡14 Jacksonville	10 50 pm
‡36 Birmingham	10 40 pm	‡36 Washington	11 50 pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

No. ARRIVE FROM		No. DEPART TO	
‡101 Jonesboro	6 45 am	‡102 Hapeville	7 00 am
*3 Savannah	7 35 am	*2 Savannah	7 50 am
‡103 Hapeville	8 05 am	‡104 Hapeville	8 30 am
‡105 Hapeville	9 45 am	‡108 Jonesboro	12 06 pm
*11 Macon	11 20 am	‡110 Hapeville	2 20 pm
‡109 Jonesboro	2 05 pm	‡112 Hapeville	4 45 pm
‡111 Hapeville	4 30 pm	*12 Macon	4 05 pm
‡113 Hapeville	5 55 pm	‡114 Jonesboro	6 10 pm
*1 Savannah	7 35 pm	*4 Savannah	7 50 pm
SUNDAY TRAINS:		SUNDAY TRAINS:	
115 Jonesboro	8 55 am	116 Hapeville	9 00 am
117 Hapeville	10 45 am	118 Jonesboro	12 50 pm

Trains marked * Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No. ARRIVE FROM		No. DEPART TO	
‡3 Nashville	7 30 am	‡2 Nashville	8 15 am
73 Marietta	8 00 am	‡70 Chattanooga	4 50 pm
71 Chattanooga	10 35 am	‡72 Marietta	5 30 pm
‡1 Nashville	7 30 pm	‡4 Nashville	8 30 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No. ARRIVE FROM		No. DEPART TO	
‡38 Montgomery	11 40 am	‡35 Montgomery	5 25 am
‡34 Selma	7 00 pm	‡33 Montgomery	1 00 p m
‡36 Selma	11 50 pm	‡37 Selma	4 20 pm
12 College Park	7 05 am	11 College Park	5 40 am
14 LaGrange	8 20 am	13 College Park	8 00 am
16 College Park	10 00 am	15 Palmetto	11 59 am
18 College Park	2 15 pm	17 College Park	12 30 pm
20 Palmetto	2 45 pm	19 College Park	2 30 pm
22 College Park	3 50 pm	21 College Park	4 25 pm
24 College Park	5 50 pm	23 LaGrange	5 35 pm
26 College Park	7 45 pm	25 College Park	6 20 pm
28 College Park	12 25 am	27 College Park	11 15 pm
SUNDAY TRAIN.		SUNDAY TRAIN:	
42 LaGrange	10 20 am	41 West Point	8 00 am

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28 stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will leave from Union passenger station.

Georgia Railroad.

No. ARRIVE FROM		No. DEPART TO	
‡7 Augusta	5 00 am	‡2 Augusta	7 50 am
23 Conyers	6 45 am	26 Lithonia	10 05 am
1 Covington	7 45 am	‡28 Augusta	3 10 pm
‡3 Augusta	12 35 pm	24 Conyers	4 30 pm
25 Lithonia	3 35 pm	10 Covington	6 15 pm
‡27 Augusta	8 20 pm	‡4 Augusta	11 35 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No. ARRIVE FROM		No. DEPART TO	
‡41 Norfolk	5 15 am	‡402 Washington	12 00 n'n
‡35 Elberton	9 40 am	‡34 Elberton	4 30 pm
‡403 Washington	2 50 pm	‡38 Norfolk	7 50 pm

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

Lv Atlanta for Knoxville ...... 8 15 am
Ar Atlanta from Knoxville ...... 7 30 pm
‡Daily.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Effective January 16th, 1899.

EAST BOUND	No. 38 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.	No. 12 Daily.	No. 18 Ex Sun
Lv Atlanta	12 00 n'n	11 50 pm	7 50 am	4 35 pm
Ar Gainesville	2 22 pm	2 25 am	10 35 am	7 43 pm
Ar Cornelia	3 00 pm		11 25 am	8 35 pm
Ar Mt. Airy	......		11 30 am	......
Ar Charlotte	8 10 pm	9 15 am	6 10 pm	......
Ar Greensboro	10 43 pm	12 06 pm	......	......
Ar. Danville	11 51 pm	1 22 pm	11 25 pm	......
Ar. Washington	6 42 am	9 05 pm	......	......
Ar. Baltimore	8 06 am	11 25 pm	......	......
Ar. Philadelphia	10 15 am	2 56 am	......	......
Ar. New York	12 45 n'n	6 23 am	......	......
Ar. Boston	8 30 pm	8 00 pm	......	......
Lv. Danville	12 30 am	1 45 pm	12 30 am	......
Ar. Richmond	6 00 am	6 25 pm	6 00 am	......
Lv. Greensboro	10 50 pm	......	......	......
Ar. Norfolk	7 50 am	......	......	......

No. 38 Vestibuled Train, Atlanta to New York, Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Car and elegant Vestibuled Coach between Atlanta and Washington.

Sleeping car Greensboro to Norfolk.

No. 36, "The U. S. Fast Mail," solid train between Atlanta and New York. Dining Cars serving all meals en route between these two points. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New York. Pullman Sleeping Car Atlanta to Charlotte, may be occupied at 8:30 p. m.

SO. BOUND.	No. 16.	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 14.
Lv. Atlanta	12 05 pm	5 30 am	4 20 pm	10 50 pm
Ar. Macon	2 25 pm	8 30 am	7 10 pm	1 00 am
Ar. Everett	7 35 pm	......	......	6 25 am
Ar. Brunswick	8 45 pm	......	......	7 45 am
Ar. Jacksonville	9 55 pm	......	......	8 55 am

NORTH BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 7.	No. 15.
Lv. Atlanta	5 30 am	7 50 am	4 00 pm
Ar. Rome	7 30 am	10 20 am	6 25 pm
Ar. Dalton	8 35 am	11 30 am	7 34 pm
Ar. Chattanooga	9 50 am	1 00 pm	8 50 pm
Ar. Memphis	......	......	7 40 am
Ar. Cincinnati	7 30 pm	......	7 45 am
Ar. Knoxville	1 05 pm	......	1 10 am
Ar. Louisville	7 35 pm	......	7 55 am

Nos. 13 and 14, Pullman Sleeping Cars between Cincinnati and Jacksonville, and St. Louis and Jacksonville. Local Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Brunswick. Also Sleeping Cars between Kansas City and Jacksonville.

No. 16, Pullman Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Jacksonville.

No 15, Pullman Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Cincinnati.
No 7, Pullman Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Chattanooga.

	No. 30.	No. 28.
Lv. Atlanta	5 30 am	4 20 pm
Lv Griffin	7 09 am	6 03 pm
Lv. Columbus	9 50 am	9 05 pm
Ar. Albany	1 25 pm	......

No 30 has through coaches Atlanta to Albany.

WEST BOUND.	No. 37 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 25 Daily. Ex Sun
Lv Atlanta	4 15 pm	5 40 am	5 15 pm
Ar Tallapoosa	6 24 pm	7 42 am	7 55 pm
Ar Birmingham	10 00 pm	11 20 am	......
Lv Birmingham	10 15 pm	11 30 am	......
Ar Greenville	11 55 am	10 55 pm	......
Lv Birmingham	10 20 pm	12 10 pm	......
Ar Memphis	7 45 am	9 30 pm	......
Ar Kansas City	7 10 am	5 35 pm	......
Lv Birmingham	11 35 pm	......	......
Ar Shreveport	7 20 pm	......	......
Ar New Orleans	10 30 am	......	......

Lv Atlanta ...... 4 30 pm
Ar Fort Valley ...... 8 30 pm

No. 35, Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Birmingham and Kansas City. Dining Cars serving all meals en route between New York and Atlanta.

No. 37 Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Memphis.

Baggage called for and checked from hotels and residences by Atlanta Baggage and Cab Co. on orders left at ticket offices, Atlanta.

Office Kimball House Corner.

ATLANTA & NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

Atlanta & West Point Railroad Co.

The Direct, Quick Through Line via Montgomery, Texas, Mexico and California.

THE BEST ROUTE

To Selma, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Columbus, Troy, Union Springs, Eufaula.

The Following Schedule in Effect Sept. 11, 1898.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 35 Daily	No. 37 Daily	No. 33 Daily
Leave Atlanta	5 25 a m	4 20 p m	1 00 p m
Arrive Newnan	6 40 a m	5 25 p m	2 27 p m
Arrive LaGrange	7 42 a m	6 20 p m	3 33 p m
Arrive West Point	8 10 a m	6 55 p m	4 07 p m
Arrive Opelika	9 50 a m	7 35 p m	4 33 p m
Arrive Columbus	10 00 a m	10 40 p m	......
Arrive Montgomery	10 31 a m	9 20 p m	7 25 p m
Arrive Selma	......	11 30 p m	......
Arrive Pensacola	6 10 p m	5 30 a m	......
Arrive Mobile	4 10 p m	3 05 a m	......
Arrive New Orleans	8 30 p m	7 40 a m	......
Arrive Houston	8 45 a m	10 50 p m	......

NORTH BOUND.	No. 38 Daily	No. 34 Daily	No. 36 Daily
Leave Houston	8 50 a m	......	6 55 p m
Leave New Orleans	7 50 p m	......	7 10 a m
Leave Mobile	8 20 a m	......	12 20 p m
Leave Pensacola	11 25 a m	......	12 30 p m
Leave Selma	......	8 40 a m	3 30 p m
Leave Montgomery	6 20 a m	12 01 p m	6 20 p m
Leave Columbus	6 10 a m	1 30 p m	......
Arrive Opelika	8 10 a m	2 35 p m	3 05 p m
Arrive West Point	8 55 a m	3 23 p m	8 45 p m
Arrive LaGrange	9 25 a m	4 14 p m	9 12 p m
Arrive Newnan	10 27 a m	5 26 p m	10 13 p m
Arrive Atlanta	11 40 a m	7 00 p m	11 30 p m

LAGRANGE ACCOMMODATION.
Daily, Except Sunday.

5 35 p m	Lv.	Atlanta	Ar.	8 20 am
7 28 p m	Ar.	Newnan	Lv.	6 40 am
7 54 p m	Ar.	Grantville	Lv.	6 05 am
8 20 p m	Ar.	Hogansville	Lv.	5 12 am
8 35 p m	Ar.	LaGrange	Lv.	5 25 am

Nos. 37 and 38 Vestibule Train, Sleeping and Dining Cars, New York and New Orleans.

Nos. 36 and 35 solid trains, Washington to New Orleans; sleepers New York and New Orleans.

George W. Allen, Traveling Passenger Agent, Atlanta.

H. D. Ellis, Traveling Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

J. W. Warner, City Ticket Agent, 13 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

B. F. Wyly, Jr., General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Atlanta.

R. E. Lutz, Traffic Manager, Montgomery, Ala.

George C. Smith, President and General Manager, Atlanta, Ga.

WORKING WOMAN'S HOME FOR ATLANTA IS ASSURED

Liberal Donations Have Already Been Made and a Nucleus of $350 Is on Hand.

MOVEMENT MEETS WITH ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT

Prominent Ladies Talk of the Undertaking and Feel Assured That the Home Will Be Established—The Need of the Institution.

Atlanta is to have that much-needed institution—a working woman's home. The movement has been practically started by contributions for the purpose of $250 from Mr. E. S. Mumford, and $100 from Mrs. William Witham.

For some months past a number of Atlanta's philanthropic women appreciating the necessity for such an institution have discussed its practicability and the proper methods for procedure in inaugurating the movement. A number of incidents have arisen that prove the necessity for the home, and its establishment will be undertaken by such prominent women as Mrs. Hugh T. Inman, Mrs. William Witham, Mrs. E. L. Mumford, Mrs. Frank Logan, Mrs. Preston Arkwright, Mrs. W. S. Elkin, Miss Ella Powell, Miss Elizabeth Venable and others.

These ladies associated with the various institutions of the city, have been placed in a position to realize that a working woman's home is necessary, and their idea is to establish it with a threefold object, that of affording a home for aged working women who have none of their own; a place of board and lodging for respectable women strangers in the city in search of work or permanent homes, and for young working women who may have no home in the city and who desire comforts, as well as the protection that would be given them in such an institution. It is proposed to establish in further interest of these young women, a department in the home where they can receive industrial training and where they may perfect themselves to fill competent positions in the line of work for which they may seem best fitted.

A home of this kind will include the objects for which were organized the Louise Home, of Washington; the Industrial Home, of Philadelphia, and the Woman's Apartment House, of New York city, all three recognized as among the best in their line in the country.

The object of the working woman's home in Atlanta will be to help the inmates to help themselves and to afford encouragement especially to young working women who may desire instruction in industrial pursuits, and who may come to Atlanta from other sections of the state in search of employment.

The ladies interested in the movement are receiving co-operation on all sides and there is no doubt that in a very short time they will be sufficiently well supported financially and otherwise to formulate their plans for organized work.

Through Miss Ella Powell, Mr. E. L. Mumford and Mrs. William Witham made their generous donations, Miss Powell having made a formal appeal for such a home through the columns of The Saturday Review, and which was copied in The Constitution, when in her New Year's address to the patriotic young women of Atlanta, she urged them to continue their good work in the interest of a working woman's home.

In regard to the movement Mrs. Hugh Inman said yesterday:

"I am heartily in sympathy with the establishment of such an institution, and believe that there is the greatest necessity for it in Atlanta. I am convinced that, especially in industrial lines, there are a number of young women who, could they receive the proper training, would be in a position, not only to help themselves, but to help others. In an institution, such as is proposed in the working woman's home, they could acquire this training, as well as a place of protection and comfort, in the case of those having no homes of their own."

"I am deeply in sympathy with the movement," said Mrs. William Witham, "as I have seen so many instances lately where a working woman's home was necessary. There should be a place where deserving women, old and young, might go without feeling that they were objects of charity, since a nominal sum will be required of them according to the methods pursued in the homes of the north, many of which will be examples for us to study."

Mrs. Frank Logan, Mrs. W. S. Elkin and Mrs. Arkwright are similarly enthusiastic and have inspired a wide-spread sentiment favoring the immediate establishment of the home.

In an interview on the subject yesterday Miss Powell said:

"Lately I have visited all of Atlanta's philanthropic institutions, and while I am impressed by the great generosity of the people in support of them, it occurred to me on all sides that there was no place for the industrious aged women who are homeless. I mean that class who, overcome by feeble health, may be unable by their own hands to secure a home and support themselves. Such women, domiciled in a comfortable place, might, like the old women in the industrial home of Philadelphia, earn sufficient money by mending and plain sewing to pay for their board and lodging.

"Again, young women coming to the city in search of employment and having no home to which they can go, would find a place of protection in the proposed home, and not finding at once the work they sought, would not feel discouraged at having no place to go."

With a neucleus of $350 to start with, the few ladies so far taking active interest in the movement have every reason to feel greatly encouraged and to proceed with the formulation of their plans for organization or work.

ORCHESTRA CONCERT.

A brilliant concert was the one given last night at the Young Men's Christian Association by the Merrill Orchestral Society, which is a musical organization composed of some of Atlanta's best known instrumentalists. A large and appreciative audience filled the parlors and were enthusiastic in their applause of the programme, which was artistic in selection and rendition. This concert was the first in a series of three, the second of which is to take place in February, when Mr. Drake, a celebrated violinist from Chicago, is to assist the young ladies' orchestra. Among them are: Miss Dorothy Whitcomb, Miss Mattie Holderby, Miss Jessie May Caldwell, Miss Alice Siddell, Miss Aimee Leona Clarkson, Miss Cohen, Miss Jennie Smith, Miss Josephine Lovelace, Miss Jack Whitcomb, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Lee, Messrs. Will Hubner, Jones, Frank Boland, Albert Shalowski, C. E. U. Lazerdy, Vaughn, Arthur Merrill.

The following was the programme so well rendered last night:

Wedding march, "Midsummer Night's Dream"—Mendelssohn.

"Margo," Handel—String orchestra and organ.

"Moment Musical," Schubert.

Overture, "Barber of Seville"—Rossini.

(a) "In the Shade"; (b) "Impromptu"—String orchestra.

Waltzes, "Artist Life"—Strauss.

(a) "Ox Minuet."

(b) Finale, from "Fifth Symphony"—Haydn.

ENTERTAINMENT OF AUXILIARY Y. M. C. A.

On the night of the 27th an entertainment will be given under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association in the association parlors. The feature of the occasion will be a musicil contest, in which will participate six young ladies, who are well-known pianists. A gold medal has been contributed to be awarded as first prize, and there will be another handsome prize for the young lady second in musical excellence. The affair promises to be delightful and the popularity of the contestants will insure its success. A small admission will be charged.

SOCIAL ITEMS.

The visit to Atlanta of Mrs. Billups Phinizy, of Athens, has been the occasion of a number of delightful entertainments in her honor during the week. She is one of the handsomest and most popular women in the state, and has a host of admiring friends in Atlanta. Thursday morning she was delightfully entertained at cards by Mrs. Vassar Woolley. Whist was the game played and at its conclusion a delicious luncheon was served from a table artistic in decorations of carnations and hyacinths. Among those present were Mrs. Calhoun, Mrs. Albert Howell, Jr., Mrs. Harry Atkinson, Mrs. Horton, Mrs. Lewis Jones, Mrs. Howard Bell, Mrs. Harry Jackson, Mrs. Matterson, Mrs. John S. Candler, Mrs. Charles Reid, Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. Berkely, Mrs. O'Hear, Mrs. Ellis and Miss Rutherford.

* * *

Colonel and Mrs. Robert J. Lowry entertained a party of friends informally in their apartments in the Kimball last night.

* * *

Miss Mumford is receiving charming attentions as the guest of Miss Adelaide Howell.

* * *

Miss Olive Speer left yesterday for Thomasville, Ga.

* * *

Miss Lizzie May Smith is visiting in Thomasville, Ga.

* * *

Miss Isabel Black has returned from a visit to Sparta.

* * *

Mrs. Colquitt Carter has returned from a visit to Newnan and is at home at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Harris.

* * *

Mrs. G. A. Howell is visiting friends in Valdosta.

* * *

Misses Ina and Lula Stocks leave this morning for Winder, where they will spend two or three weeks visiting relatives.

* * *

Miss Johnnie Hendrix leaves in a few weeks for New York city, where she will enter the Chase art school.

* * *

Mr. Edward C. Peters is visiting in Florida.

* * *

The Piedmont Continental chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution held an important meeting yesterday afternoon.

* * *

The executive board of the woman's club held an important meeting yesterday morning.

* * *

Colonel W. A. Hemphill has returned from New York.

* * *

Mrs. W. F. Scott, who has been very ill with the grip, is much better.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Rhodes and Mr. Joseph Rhodes left Thursday for Florida.

* * *

The friends of Professor and Mme. A. J. M. Bizien are grieved at their illness with the grip.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Crew and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Inman left for Florida last night to be gone several weeks.

Judge and Mrs. John S. Candler left last night for Jacksonville, Fla., where they go to attend the funeral of Mrs. Candler's grandmother, Mrs. Sutton, who died suddenly last night. A telegram was received bringing the sad intelligence.

* * *

The Manning Reading Circle will hold its regular meeting Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. L. Harrison, No. 203 Rawson street.

* * *

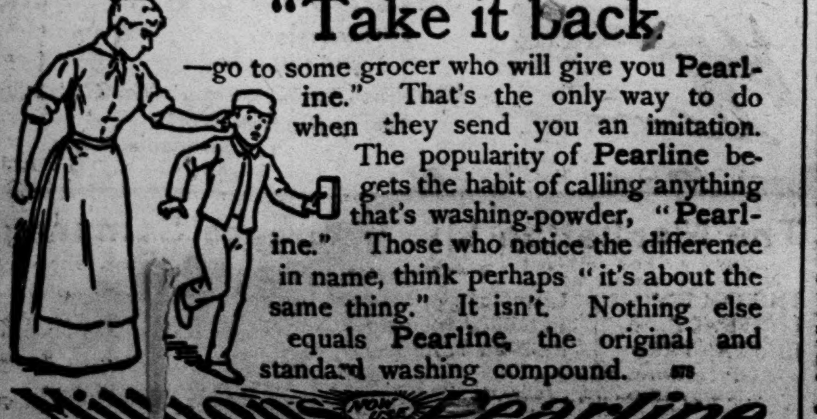
Miss Estelle Meriwether has returned from Nashville.

* * *

Mr. W. B. Eiseman, of Baltimore, is the guest of his brother, Mr. Joel Eiseman, on Washington street.

Leaves Camp McKinzie.

Augusta, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—Major J. F. Sawyer, quartermaster of the first division of the Second army corps, left tonight for Washington, whence he will go to Manila as disbursing officer of the Philippines commission. He is a very popular officer whose departure from Camp McKinzie is regretted by his associates, though his present assignment to duty is a desirable one.


"Take it back.
—go to some grocer who will give you Pearline." That's the only way to do when they send you an imitation. The popularity of Pearline begets the habit of calling anything that's washing-powder, "Pearline." Those who notice the difference in name, think perhaps "it's about the same thing." It isn't. Nothing else equals Pearline, the original and standard washing compound. 578
Millions NOW USE Pearline

It's a Sweeping Assertion To Make There Is No Stove But The
GAS STOVE
You Will Say It When You Try It
Atlanta Gas Light Co.

FIRE DID LITTLE DAMAGE.

Fire Department Had Hard Work in Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Building This Morning.

The building of the Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Company, corner Whitehall and Hunter streets, escaped serious damage by fire at an early hour this morning only by the prompt action of the fire department. Smoke was discovered issuing from between the floor of the third story and the ceiling of the fourth story shortly before 1 o'clock this morning by the watchman of the building, and he turned in the alarm from the nearest fire box, No. 32, located at the corner of Whitehall and Hunter streets.

The fire had eaten its way beneath the floor along the joists and was in an advanced stage when the department arrived. The entire building was in great danger because of the proximity of the sky light shaft. Had the fire reached this shaft it would have traveled to the roof at once.

The damage will amount to $25 or $30. The fire originated in a room on the third floor and was caused by an ash box in which live coals had evidently been placed.

Functional, Not Organic.

From The New York Commercial Advertiser.

The plight of the army is too disgusting to talk about. The only compensation for the deplorable revelations made before the war department investigation is the certainty of further inquiry conducted with vigor and crowned with positive results. Urgent as army reorganization is, it can afford to wait until complete discovery of evils to be reformed supplies a solid basis for reorganization. The Eagan episode, startling as it is, is only a symptom of superficial eruption, discovering deep-seated demoralization of service and dissolution of discipline. Happily, the disease is functional, not organic. It has not rotted the bone and sinew and muscle of the army. It never has touched the brave, patient, hardy, disciplined men who got their schooling on plains and mountains and took Santiago with bare hands and empty stomachs. It affects only the administrative part of the service, and is within reach of the people at Washington. Congress can hardly fail, in the baleful phosphorescence of organic decay the disease has thrown on itself, to see its way clear to the sharp surgery of complete administrative reconstruction.

The Senate as a Talking Body.

From The Boston Herald.

The senate is sustaining its reputation as the debating body of congress. As far as general attention follows what is said, it might be the only branch of congress in session. There are members of the house of representatives competent to discuss with ability the present questions that interest the nation; indeed, two or three of them have made interesting speeches upon these; but they attract little notice. In a body so overshadowed, there is no wonder that men who feel their power to debate yearn for seats in the senate. The rules have crushed out the display of individuality in the house, and left almost its only important member in the eye of the nation to be its speaker. This has been the tendency for a considerable time, and it was much accelerated when the house agreed to refrain from all debate during the extra session of the present congress in 1897.

Where Burdette Slept.

From The Griffin, Ga., News and Sun.

There is a great deal of genuine, though it may be unconscious, humor in this article from The Henry County Weekly. We have known towns and their newspapers to brag about almost everything under the sun, but never did we before see one show such swell-headed conceit over being so quiet that a man could sleep in it for twenty-four hours at a stretch without being disturbed by the slightest sound. Here is what Editor Fouche says, and if he lives a thousand years Burdette himself will never be able to beat it:

"From Monday at noon till Tuesday at noon McDonough had within her gates quite a distinguished guest, whom any town or city in this great union is always delighted to honor and entertain. It was none other than good, clever, genial Bob Burdette—the famous poet, humorist and writer. Mr. Burdette desired a quiet, sound night's rest, and instead of stopping in Atlanta came on down to the McDonough hotel and enjoyed the short respite before proceeding on his way to Macon, where he filled an engagement. McDonough is proud of your brief call, thou great and good Burdette. Our only regret is you did not make it longer. Come again."

Bullets and Prayers.

From The Crawfordsville, Ga., Democrat.

If you want to hear sinners talk good get in a battle under a heavy shelling. They will talk about their Lord and Savior there and then. We were in the civil war three years and ten months, and we witnessed a good many amusing incidents of that kind. Two of the wickedest men and biggest sinners did all their praying in time of a battle or under a shelling. We have laughed at them many a time. While we never felt very safe ourself, we never prayed, shouted or hollered during a battle.

A Beauty but Not a "Mash."

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

A story with a moral is related by a gentleman well known in political circles, who occupies a position in one of the offices in the city hall. This man held the same position at the time the city hall was located on Fourth street, between Central avenue and Plum street, during the erection of the present building. He and several other gentlemen were gazing out of the window of the old city hall one murky afternoon in the late fall, and, having nothing else to do, concentrated their attention at a ramshackle wagon that stood across the street, from which was being discharged a few poor articles of furniture in sad repair. These were taken upstairs by the expressman, who then, hastily mounting his wagon, drove away. In a moment one of the group exclaimed involuntarily:

"By Jove! What a pretty girl! A Madonna, if ever there was one!"

Hand in hand, two girls were coming down the street. One was not over fifteen years of age, and wore short dresses and had closely cut, curly locks. The other must have been eighteen years of age, and was a dream of beauty. Hair dark as a raven's wing, dark eyes and a beautiful complexion, added to which a superb figure completed the picture. They both disappeared in the doorway from which the expressman had emerged but a few moments before and mounted the stairs.

Next morning it could be noticed that the clerks in a certain office in the city building had taken great pains with their toilets. One had his whiskers trimmed; another, who had never until this time given any thought to his personal appearance, wore a carnation in his buttonhole. The beautiful girl sat at the front window of an upper apartment, her soulful eyes turned full in the direction of the office, but, although each and every man smirked, waved his handkerchief or bowed, no recognition of their salutes was made by the young lady, who sat gazing placidly out in their direction.

This continued for at least three days, until half of the force of this particular office was mad with excitement. At length one of the clerks resolved to question the younger sister as she went to and from the house on errands. Stopping the little one with a friendly nod, he engaged her in conversation.

"What does your sister do to pass the time away?" he asked.

"Just sits by the window," answered the little one. "If you care to I will take you up to see her. She's very lonely!"

The gentleman accepted the invitation and mounted the stairs with the little one, who, upon opening the door of the apartment, said:

"Here's some one to see you, Marie!" and turning to the astonished man the small girl said: "Take her hand and shake it! Marie is blind!"

He mechanically did as he was bid, cold chills permeating his body as he realized the terrible affliction of the poor girl. She soon told her simple story. They were orphans, and had been left enough money to live in the most frugal manner. Her blindness was the result of an attack of diphtheria in her early youth. It had destroyed her eyesight, but had detracted in no way from the lustrous beauty of her eyes. The young man left after a short visit. There was silence in the office as he related his experience, and, when through, each hand was mechanically thrust into a pocket and a goodly collection taken up for the unfortunate girl.

The relator of the story stated that for some time the men ofthe office with which he was connected continued to send the girl dainties and to watch over her with a fatherly solicitude. She afterwards married a prosperous business man from a town in central Ohio, and is at present leading a happy and contented life.

The younger sister makes her home with her.

Measures Square Up.

From The Elberton, Ga., Tribune.

We notice some of our exchanges are falling out with Governor Candler because of appointments he makes. The editors thus parade themselves before their readers in a petty personal spitefulness that would be amusing if it were not so contemptible. The governor, however, keeps his own counsel, listens to everybody's suggestions, does as he pleases, appoints good men from among his friends, and comes as near measuring up to what he should as any official Georgia has had in many a day. And this, too, in spite of the outrageous fact that he is compelled to disappoint some good man and his friend when reserving seats at the pie counter.

Friday Dinners Criticised.

From The Providence Journal.

It is certainly not tactful to choose Friday as the day for state dinners at Washington. The foreign diplomats are many of them members of the Roman Catholic church, with whom the day is a fast, and other expected guests are members of the Episcopal church, who also observe the day, though not always as rigidly as the Roman Catholics, and who object, generally speaking, to large social functions of any kind on that day. It may be said that these are prejudices which the president of the United States is not bound to observe; but, nevertheless, it is a rule in social intercourse to consult as far as possible the comfort of your invited guests.

Stamp Out Yellow Fever.

From The St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

Among the first Cuban and Porto Rican reforms should be the establishment of a system by which cases of yellow fever will be promptly discovered, isolated and treated. Send down a corps of young physicians, equipped with all the latest developments of medical science. Set them to work in laboratory and hospital to study the diseases prevalent in the new dependencies and teach us how to track them to their lair.

To Him Who Waits.

From The Albany, Ga., Herald.

The press of the state evidently has no idea of giving up its efforts to induce our farmers to diversify their crops and make their farms self-sustaining. There is amazing consolation in the thought that "all things come to him who waits." We are waiting, meanwhile amusing ourselves by pegging away on the old lines.

Don't Forget the Provocation.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

While the country is showering condemnation upon the head of General Eagan, and very properly so, it will not do to forget that there was some provocation, if no excuse, for the language he used. And it will do no harm to remember that this and other scandalous episodes might have been avoided had General Miles been able to restrain his disposition to cast aspersions upon his associates and subordinates in and out of season.

ALWAYS USE
Huyler's
COCOA
PURE! HEALTHFUL!!

PROFIT-KILLING CLEARANCE SALE

Every Suit and Overcoat in Our Store Sacrificed at Unprecedented Low Prices.

In many instances Suits and Overcoats marked down BELOW COST OF PRODUCTION.

This is to be a clearance, not in name only, but in fact. We want to give the people of this community a money-saving feast, "long to be remembered."

Our counters must be cleared, no matter what our loss, as we will not carry a single garment over to next season.

The most remarkable feature of this sale is that now, right in the coldest period of the winter season, you can avail yourself of our extraordinary offerings.

Don't let this chance slip by, as we will never again be able to present such rare values for so little money.

Eiseman & Weil,
3 Whitehall Street.

THE GRAND

MATINEE TODAY; TONIGHT.

Klaw & Erlanger
Present their famous production of Barnet & Sloane's extravaganza,
THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF
JACK AND THE BEANSTALK
With a Vast Company of 80—PEOPLE—80.
And the Most Lavish Equipment Ever Seen On the Stage.
Sale now open at Grand box office.
wed thur fri sat

Monday and Tuesday, January 23d, 24th. Matinee Tuesday.
MR. HERBERT KELCEY, MISS EFFIE SHANNON AND THE
Kelcey-Shannon Co
Presenting Clyde Fitch's great play,
THE MOTH AND THE FLAME
The company and production the same in every respect as in New York. A car load of scenery.
Sale now open at Grand box office.

DeGIVE'S COLUMBIA THEATRE

ALL THIS AND NEXT WEEK
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 25c.
WILBUR-KIRWIN OPERA CO
MATINEE TODAY,
FRA DIAVOLO.
TONIGHT—
Queen's Lace Handkerchief.
MONDAY NIGHT,
The Black Hussar.
Great specialty features, including Wilbur high art living pictures after the operas.
Admission 10, 20 and 30c; reserved seats 50c.
Matinee—25c all seats reserved.
Sale now open at Miller's.

LYCEUM

"GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH" AND GO TO THE
MATINEE TODAY 2.30 2.30
and see the funny comedy,
"TURNED UP."
Presented for Laughing Purposes Only.
TONIGHT:
THE SAME BILL.
Twenty-five cents to all parts of the theater today.
Tonight 10, 25, 50 cents.
A DOLLAR SHOW FOR 50 CENTS.

Imperial Theatre.

Monday Night, January 23d.
INTERNATIONAL CAKE WALK
And an All-Around Up-to-Date Show. Between acts, a 6-round glove contest. Prices—15c, 25c, 35c and 50c. Balcony and gallery reserved for colored people. Seats for sale at L. C. Johnson's, corner Decatur and Loyd street.

RACES.
GRAND HORSE SHOW
AT TAMPA, FLA.
Tampa Agricultural, Racing and Fair Association.
First mid-winter meeting 30 days, commencing January 14, 1899.
LIBERAL PRIZES FOR SPEED
All speed tests under American Racing Association Rules. Large and handsome amphitheater. Ample stables, abundant supply of water. Excursion rates on all railroads. For further information address GEO. I. PALMER, Manager, Tampa, Fla.

PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief and POSITIVELY CURES PILES. Price $1 at Druggists, or by mail. Samples free. Address "ANAKESIS" Tribune Building, New York

What you eat satisfies you.
What you wear impresses the public.

We Are Selling Seasonable Underwear At Cost.

What we advertise can be relied upon. Our prices cannot be duplicated. Our goods are never misrepresented. Your money back if you want it.

Ready-to-wear Clothing, artistically made. We can fit you in size, in price and in quality.

Geo. Muse Clothing Co.,
38 Whitehall Street.

ORDER YOUR FINE
BOURBON, RYE AND CORN WHISKIES
Cognac Brandies, Gins, Rums, Peach and Apple Brandies, Scotch and Irish Whiskies, Port and Sherry Wines, Champagnes, Clarets, Bottled Beers, Ale and Porter, Club Soda and Ginger Ale (Cantrel & Cochran's), and Apollinaris Water from
POTTS-THOMPSON LIQUOR COMP'Y
7 and 9 Decatur St., Kimball House Block, Atlanta, Ga. 'Phone 48.

CHOICE FLORAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR ANY OCCASION.
Cut Flowers and Floral designs shipped to any point.
Flowers of our own Growth Fresh every day.
DAHL'S, Florist
TELEPHONE 105. 10 MARIETTA ST. ATLANTA, GA.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—By virtue of the authority vested in me by the last will and testament of Thomas P. Crichton, late of the state of Florida, deceased, I will sell before the courthouse door, on the first Tuesday in February, 1899, between tho legal hours of sale, one-tenth undivided interest in and to all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, part of land lot No. 77, of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, known and distinguished in the plan of said city as south half of the north quarter of lot No. 3, block 23, beginning at a point on the east side of Whitehall street, one hundred, fifty-seven and a half feet north of the northeast of Garnett and Whitehall street, and running thence north along Whitehall street twenty-six and a half feet; thence back in a southeasterly direction, of uniform width, one hundred and seventy-five feet to an alley; bounded on the north by the north half of said north quarter of said lot No. 3, in block 23, and being the lot conveyed to J. W. Culpepper by W. J. Willingham, Jr., on March 10, 1892; the said one-tenth interest in said property being the property of Thomas P. Crichton, a minor son of said deceased, and the same belonging to him by virtue of said will as well as by virtue of the will of the late John P. Crichton, late of said Fulton county, Georgia, deceased, both of said wills being of record in the office of the ordinary of said county. Terms cash.

ANNE R. CRICHTON,
Executrix of the Will of Thos. P. Crichton, deceased. jan14 21 28 feb4

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—By virtue of an order, to me directed, from the honorable court of ordinary of said county, granted on the first Monday in May, 1895, I will sell before the courthouse door of Fulton county on the first Tuesday in February, 1899, to the highest bidder, between the legal hours of sale the following property, to be sold in separate parcels, to-wit: All that tract of land in the city of Atlanta and in land lot eighty-three (83) of the 14th district of Fulton county, commencing at a point at the corner of Brown's lot, on the north side of West Hunter street, one hundred and six (106) feet, more or less, east of Haynes street, running east along the north side of West Hunter street, across and including a ten-foot alley, one hundred (100) feet, more or less, to Adamson's line, thence running north along said Adamson's line two hundred (200) feet, more or less, to an alley in the rear, thence west, parallel with West Hunter street, one hundred (100) feet, more or less, to Brown's line, thence south along Brown's line two hundred (200) feet, more or less, to point of beginning; the same being improved lots and to be sold separately, with a frontage each on West Hunter street of fifty (50) feet, more or less. To be sold as the property of James Flynn, late of said county, deceased. To be sold for the purpose of division among the heirs-at-law of said deceased.

Terms cash or one-fourth cash and balance in one and two and three years, at option of purchasers.

CATHRINE L. FLYNN,
Administratrix of Estate of James Flynn, deceased. jan 14-4t sat

TO THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA—Your petitioners, W. S. Farris, C. J. Vaughan, F. P. Shaffer, L. L. Corbett and C. C. Chillingworth, all of whom reside in Fulton county, Georgia, pray to be incorporated under the laws of Georgia under the name of "The United States Beneficial Association," with power to carry on mutual or co-operative life, accident, sick-benefit and funeral benefit insurance business; that there shall be no capital stock; that the business shall be conducted on the assessment plan; that the principal office of the association shall be in Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia; that they intend in good faith to go forward without delay in organizing said association, and that they have given the requisite legal notice by publishing this petition in The Atlanta Constitution, the newspaper in which legal advertisements in Fulton county are published.

W. S. PARRIS,
C. J. VAUGHAN,
F. P. SHAFFER,
L. L. CORBETT,
C. C. CHILLINGWORTH.

1-7-4t sat

MAKE PERFECT MEN
DO NOT DESPAIR! Do not Suffer Longer! The joys and ambitions of life can be restored to you. The very worst cases of Nervous Debility are absolutely cured by PERFECTO TABLETS. Give prompt relief to insomnia, failing memory and the waste and drain of vital powers, incurred by indiscretions or excesses of early years. Impart vigor and potency to every function. Brace up the system. Give bloom to the cheeks and lustre to the eyes of young or old. One 50c box renews vital energy. 6 boxes at $2.50 a complete guaranteed cure or money refunded. Can be carried in vest pocket. Sold everywhere, or mailed in plain wrapper on receipt of price by THE PERFECTO CO., Caxton Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 50 CENTS
Sold in Atlanta by Jacobs' Pharmacy.

DUCRO'S Alimentary ELIXIR
Is highly recommended as a remedy for lung diseases and as a preventive for typhoid, malarial and all kinds of fevers.
Agents, E. Fougera & Co., New York

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.
Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

Sheriff Sales for February, 1899.

Will be sold before the courthouse door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February, 1899, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the county of Fulton, known and distinguished as part of land lot No. 110, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, and further known as lot No. 11, in the subdivision of the Eskridge & Bettis property, as sold by Frierson & Leak, June 15, 1882, the same being a subdivision of lots Nos. 2, 3 and 7, as per plat of the land sold by W. A. Jett, administrator of Sarah Jett, deceased, on November 6, 1877. The above lot fronts 50 feet on Granger street, and runs back 86 feet, the house Nos. being 28 and 30 Granger street. Levied on as the property of B. J. Miller to satisfy a fi. fa issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Provident Fund Building and Loan Association vs. said B. J. Miller; a deed having been filed and recorded in the clerk's office for purpose of levy and sale as required by law.

Also, at the same time and place, the following property, to-wit: All the interest of H. B. Campbell in the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: Lying and being in the county of Fulton, state of Georgia, and more particularly described as follows: Part of fifty acres in the northwest corner of land lot one hundred and forty-one (141), in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, being six (6) acres, commencing at church lot and wagon road, thence north six hundred and sixty-two feet to the original line, thence east six hundred and twenty feet to land of Adair, thence south four hundred and seventeen feet to wagon road, thence on said wagon road to the beginning point, it being the same property conveyed to James H. Smith by John W. Stone by deed dated January 4, 1896, and recorded in the records of clerk of the superior court of Fulton county, Georgia, January 15, 1896, in book 116, folio 366. This levy and sale to be subject to a mortgage made by the said J. H. Smith to the Economical Banking Company, of Atlanta, Ga., the property levied on being the estate and equity of redemption of the said H. B. Campbell in and to said tract of land, subject to the mortgage as aforesaid. Levied on as the property of H. B. Campbell to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Bank of Commerce vs. said H. B. Campbell.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: In the city of Atlanta described as follows: Commencing sixty-five feet from the corner of Fort and Ellis streets, running thence west along Ellis street seventy-one (71½) and one-half feet, thence north 100 feet, thence east seventy-one and one-half (71½) feet, thence south 100 feet, to the point of beginning. Said lot being in land lot No. 51 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of William Smith to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of Hugh L. McKee, administrator of George W. Powers, deceased, vs. said William Smith. Deed filed and recorded for purpose of levy and sale as required by law.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situated in the city of Atlanta in city lot No. 48 of land lot No. 78 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting on Walton street 60 feet more or less, thence running from Walton street to Marietta street 20 feet more or less, thence fronting on Marietta street 64 feet more or less, thence to Walton street 40 feet more or less, to the beginning corner; the same being in the junction of Marietta and Walton streets. Levied on as the property of D. P. Morris to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of the General Construction Company vs. said D. P. Morris.

Also, at the same time and place, the following personal property, to-wit: One rosewood upright piano; make, Kimball, No. 9773. Levied on as the property of Dolly S. Gardner to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Thomas W. Jackson vs. said Dolly S. Gardner.

Alos, at the same time and place, the following personal property, to-wit: One refrigerator, one counter, one back bar; located at No. 38 Decatur street, where the same can be seen. Levied on as the property of W. H. Faith to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of the mayor and town council of Lithonia vs. Walter Waites and W. H. Faith.

JOHN W. NELMS, Sheriff.
January 13, 1899.
jan 14, 21, 28; feb 4.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed bids addressed to the mayor and general council will be received at the city clerk's office until 3 o'clock p. m. Monday, February 6, 1899, for the following work, for the year 1899:

Furnishing vitrified pipe F. O. B. cars in Atlanta.

Furnishing castings for manholes, catchbasins, etc.

Furnishing cement, delivered on the work.

Constructing brick and pipe sewers.

Furnishing and setting curbing.

Furnishing sidewalk brick and laying same.

Furnishing chert F. O. B. cars in Atlanta.

A certified check for two hundred and fifty dollars to accompany each bid. Specifications can be seen at the office of the engineer. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

DAVID G. WYLIE,
Commissioner of Public Works.
1-19-10t e o d

pure whiskey
vs
. . . . la grippe

fitzhugh
.....lee.....
whiskey

The best antidote for la grippe is pure whiskey, but be sure that you get it pure. fitzhugh lee whiskey fills the bill—it's pure and old—and mellow—and fine. it's a tonic and a stimulant—smooth enough for anybody.

bluthenthal and bickart "b. & b."
strictly wholesale

n. b.—if your dealer don't keep it please le us know.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE.
B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D.
Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

E&W
TRADE MARK
WHIPPED SEAM CUFFS
SHERWOOD
EARLSWOOD
BLACKWOOD

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

HAL MORRISON, ARTIST.
Pupils taught all the different branches of art. Orders taken for portraits, game pictures, etc. Studio, Woodmen building, opposite Grand, N. Forsyth street.

CHINA PAINTING TAUGHT
And white china for painting; also china colors, gold and art materials for sale at Lycett's, 83½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. Wedding and Christmas gifts a specialty.

Sullivan, Crichton & Smith's Business College ATLANTA, GA.
The Complete Business Course, Total Cost, $35.00. "Actual Business from start to finish." Most thorough Shorthand Dep't in America. 4000 graduates. Cat. free.

ATTEND THE BEST.
The Atlanta Business college gives thorough, practical course in business, shorthand or telegraphy. Low monthly rates. Call or write.

Secret of Beauty
is health. The secret of health is the power to digest and assimilate a proper quanity of food.
Do you know this?
Tutt's Liver Pills are an absolute cure for Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Constipation and kindred diseases.
TUTT'S Liver PILLS

I WILL CLOSE OUT
—MY STOCK OF—
Fall and Winter Goods
At a Great Reduction for the Next Thirty Days. Come and See Me.
SATZKY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
53 N. Pryor. Equitable Building.

Auction Sale

The auction sale of Peter Lynch, at 7 West Mitchell street, will be resumed at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Saturday, December 31, 1898, and will continue two sales daily until sold out. Special sale of guns and pistols, besides harness, shoes, etc., on Saturday.

LEO FRESH,
AUCTIONEER

The Ink used on this paper is from the
STANDARD
Printing Ink Co.,
No. 20 W. Canal St., Cincinnati, O.
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

Savannah Line
(Central of Georgia Railway Ocean Steamship Co.)
Fast Freight and Luxurious Passenger Route to
New York, Boston
AND THE EAST.
IN WINTER OR SUMMER
—Steamers sail direct—
Savannah to New York.
Savannah to Boston.
TICKETS INCLUDE MEALS AND BERTH ABOARD SHIP.
MUCH CHEAPER THAN ALL RAIL.
For Tickets and general information apply to Railroad Ticket Agents, or F. J. ROBINSON, Traveling Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
E. H. HINTON, Traffic Manager.
J. C. HAILE, General Passenger Agent.

GRANT HOUSE
MRS. A. B. WALKER, Manager.
For a meal, a day or a permanent abode.
86 WHITEHALL.

COOKE ACQUITTED BY BLOODWORTH

New York Engineer Tried Before a Justice Yesterday.

LITTLE EVIDENCE WAS HEARD

Prosecutor Taylor Was the Only Man Placed on Stand.

NO WITNESSES FOR DEFENSE REQUIRED

Mr. Spalding Proved That Taylor Had Transferred His Interests—Bail Trover Comes Up Today.

Ernest W. Cooke, the New York engineer, who was arrested in this city several days ago at the instance of John W. Taylor, was acquitted of the charge of larceny by Judge Bloodworth yesterday afternoon. The defendant was exonerated of all charges against him.

Taylor's prosecution of Cooke on account of the alleged theft of some important papers which Taylor said belonged to him, has not only created something of a sensation in Atlanta, but has been watched with interest in financial circles east, where all the parties to the case are well known. Cook is the representative of Emerson, McMillan & Co., one of the most prominent and one of the wealthiest banking firms in New York city. S. Fahs Smith, of the firm of S. Morgan Smith Company, wealthy manufacturers of York, Pa., was also arrested at the instance of Taylor on the charge of conspiracy, and he was also exonerated. It is not often, therefore, that Judge Bloodworth has such distinguished pleader's in his court, or a case of such importance.

The differences grew out of the plan to harness the Chattahoochee river near Atlanta, and to furnish electric and water power for this city. Taylor and Cooke were among the promoters of the enterprise, and it was charged by Taylor that Cooke stole certain contracts in the shape of correspondence Taylor had made with Emerson, McMillan & Co., of New York. Cooke denied the charge and the case which came up for trial before Judge Bloodworth yesterday afternoon took rather an unexpected turn, the warrant being dismissed before the defense had an opportunity to introduce a single witness.

Taylor on the Stand.

Cooke was represented by King & Spalding, of Atlanta, and Judge Perry, of Gainesville. Taylor was represented by Fulton Colville. He was the first and only witness. His story of the alleged theft of the papers by Cooke was as follows:

"The papers stolen from me by Cooke were contracts between myself and Emerson, McMillan & Co., of New York, in the shape of letters. It was in June, 1897, in my room at the Aragon hotel. Cook and I were down here looking over the prospect for harnessing the river, and we had my contracts, maps, etc., spread out on the center table. I left the room for a short while, leaving Cooke there. When I returned I placed the papers, without looking at them, in a grip, which I locked. When I opened the grip several days afterwards I noticed that the contracts were gone. Some time later I was in Cooke's office in New York, and I noticed my contracts—the very ones he had stolen from me—on his deck. I asked him for them, but he never gave them to me. I sent to him several times for them and he never returned them."

On the cross-examination, Jack J. Spalding showed Taylor a file of papers, containing certain contracts and correspondence between the Smiths, Cooke and Taylor. Taylor, after examining the papers, stated they were genuine. The attorney then read the papers before the court. They showed that Taylor had sold out his interest, including all properties, etc., in the river plan to the Smiths, and that Taylor had written a letter acknowledging he had no further interest in the movement here. The papers also showed that since the alleged steal of the contracts here, Taylor had given Cooke the power of attorney for him in two instances. Fulton Colville claimed that the contracts between Smith and Taylor did not show the real intention of the deal, but Judge Bloodworth could not see it that way, and stating that he saw no use in spending further time on the case, he dismissed the warrant without more ado.

Would Have Been Sensational.

Mr. Spalding stated that had he been allowed to introduce his testimony he would have proved by R. H. Smith, of Gainesville, and by S. Morgan Smith, of York, Pa., that Taylor had shown each of them the very identical papers he claims Cooke stole from him since the date of the alleged theft at the Aragon hotel.

Mr. Gordon, who the prosecution claimed Wednesday was such an important witness, was present yesterday, but was not put on the stand. The case was continued on Wednesday on account of the absence of Gordon. Taylor claimed that Gordon told him that Cooke had told Gordon that he had the contract papers alleged to have been stolen. Mr. Gordon stated yesterday he never made any such statement to Taylor, and that Cooke had never made any such statement to him.

Messrs. Joel Hurt and Ernest Woodruff, of the Consolidated, and several other gentlemen in the city were summoned to testify in the case, but none were put on the stand.

Bail Trover Hearing Today.

The bail trover proceedings against Mr. S. Fahs Smith for the recovery of certain papers will be heard by Judge Lumpkin this afternoon at 1 o'clock. This date was appointed on an application from King & Spalding. Taylor will attempt to show that Smith is in possession of papers that belong to him. There are likely to be some interesting developments at the hearing.

S. Morgan Smith, who was at the hearing yesterday, is a southerner, having been born near Salem, N. C. He owns extensive properties in the south and is one of the best known capitalists in his section of the country.

FOOTE'S TRUNK FACTORY.
17 E. Alabama St., 'Phone 230.
We are still in the lead with a full line of pocket books, card cases, trunks, valises and satchels. Trunk repairing done on short notice.

To St. Louis.
Breakfast in Atlanta today and via the Western and Atlantic and "Dixie Flyer" you breakfast in St. Louis tomorrow. Through sleeping car service.

A Christmas Gift
For Housekeepers—Dixie Cook Book, containing over 1,250 pages of tested recipes and hints on good housekeeping; $2.75 postpaid. John M. Miller Company, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

TRAMMELL, THE WILD WEST MUSICAL RECORD BREAKER

Paderewski is rated as something of a piano player, but Paderewski is now called on to raise his temperature, for though he may be warm, there are others, and one of the others is now in Atlanta. If Paderewski ever wanders into the territory of the new wonder it will be Paderewski who will cease to sizzle forever and eternally. How the Pole ever got his reputation when all he can do is to play a piano with his hands is difficult to understand, for there is one who can play with his feet, and not only the piano, but sweet and harmonious instruments at the same time. It is an even bet that if Paderewski would enter a ten-round contest with Professor Trammell, the wild west musical record breaker of the world, he would lose the championship before they had fought a piano half that number of rounds. Paderewski may smash the piano, but Professor Trammell smashes the records. With his hands tied behind him, the average piano player would be helpless. But not so with Professor Trammell. He made the discovery that a man could play a piano without any hands, and after developing a very ingenious piece of machinery which he attaches to the piano, he proved this to be true.

There is nothing of the side show act in connection with Professor Trammell's performance. He does not use his toes, but with his feet incased in a pair of nicely polished tans he kicks all kinds of tunes out of a piano. The attachment with which the professor is enabled to boot such sweet music from a piano is an invention of his own and he calls it the "foot harmonica attachment." A technical description of the invention is not necessary, but suffice it to state that it is a simple affair and is worked by a slight pressure of the heels. With this instrument the professor is enabled to perform a feet feat that would make the famous Paderewski turn green with envy. This wonderful feat is no less than playing a duet with himself or by himself, as the case may be. It seems difficult at first, but when a man has music in his feet, why keep it concealed beneath a pair of shoes? By the use of his feet, Professor Trammell becomes a whole orchestra.

With his hands free and the sweet strains floating from the piano, the idea occurred to him that he might use his hands to advantage on some other instrument or instruments.

And this is what he does.

With a harmonica held to his mouth by the aid of a wire frame, a sweet toned drum strapped about his neck and a pair of tuneful bones in his fingers, he makes by himself and orchestra of astounding proportions so far as the sound is concerned. A solo on the drum would of course lack that sweetness that all music should have, but when it is blended with the strains of a harmonica and the tuneful tones of a pair of bones, accompanied by the aid of the foot harmonica, the music is a little less than enchanting. Not only is the professor a most versatile musician, but he is a composer of no mean ability. One piece that he has composed for his solo orchestra he calls the "Trammell Science," and it is indeed a most scientific piece. It begins with a grand burst from all of the instruments until the sound gradually dies away like the rumbling of a train in the distance. Then soft as a summer breeze comes the sweet melody, one harmonious blending of all the instruments. Professor Trammell will be in the city some days and during his stay here wil play at any evening gathering at private residences. He plays some springhtly dance music of his own composition, as well as the music of lesser lights, and he at least possesses the advantage of not taking up as much room as a full orchestra. He will probably give a cyclus of concerts before leaving the city.

JUDGE TO HOLD COLONELCY

Rumor That Colonel John S. Candler Will Resign Is Denied.

NO SUCH STEP IS CONTEMPLATED

He Has Held a Commission in the State's Service Since 1883 and Can Retire with Rank.

It has been persistently rumored for a week that Colonel John S. Candler would retire as commander of the Fifth regiment Georgia volunteers, but this rumor was set at rest yesterday, when Colonel Candler denied that he contemplated any such action.

No official information has been received at the adjutant general's office that the colonel's resignation was in prospect, but the rumors have extended there. The military men have been on the qui vive for some time regarding the matter. Where the report started is not known and cannot be traced. Judge Candler said yesterday that he had not recently considered the matter of retiring, although in the past he had thought of doing so.

"I have not thought of retiring nor do I contemplate it in the near future. My time of service, under the military regulations of the state when I am allowed to retire with my rank, ended in 1893. I entered the service of the state with a commission in 1883. An officer is required to serve ten years before he can retire from the active list and at the same time retain his rank. I could have retired on February 3, 1893, with the rank I now have.

"I thought of retiring on the 1st of January, 1898, but the prospects of the war coming on I did not wish my retirement to have the appearance of my desire to avoid a war. I again thought I would retire after peace was declared, or as soon as I resigned my commission in the United States volunteers, but about this time the appropriation committee of the house cut down the appropriation for the military and I did not wish to seemingly quit the service because there was no money to be given by the state. Recently I have thought of retiring, but the city has just refused to make an appropriation for the Fifth regiment, and it would not be right for me to retire just at this time.

I am at present kept constantly busy with my court work, which requires the greater portion of my time."

Colonel Candler seemed a little surprised that a rumor should have been circulated that he was about to retire. It is said that the officers of the Fifth regiment have been discussing the question for some time and have held several meetings in anticipation of this event.

The commissioned officers of each regiment virtually elect the commander for the regiment, and this question in the light of the rumors that have been afloat has caused much talk as to who will succeed Colonel Candler. The officers of the regiment, in case the colonel sends in his papers withdrawing from the service, will elect one of the higher officers of the regiment, and if that selection is agreeable to the governor he will make the appointment.

The Modern Mother
Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy, than by any other. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

TRINITY TEACHERS MEET.

Important Session Last Night at Trinity Church To Discuss Methods for Building Up School.

Forty-two teachers of Trinity church held an interesting and important meeting at the church last night to discuss plans and ways and means for the Sunday school.

Many excellent plans were suggested and much information was obtained by those who teach the children of the church the lessons each Sunday. Other officers of the school were present and offered valuable suggestions.

A resolution was unanimously adopted asking the pastor of the church to deliver a talk on the lesson for the Sunday following every Wednesday night. Delightful refreshments were served at the conclusion of the meeting.

WILL ADDRESS TEACHERS.

Mr. H. R. Fletcher Will Speak This Morning at Boys' High School.

This morning at 10:30 o'clock in the hall of the Boys' High school building, corner Gilmer and Courtland streets, Mr. H. R. Fletcher will make an address before the teachers of the city. The subject of the address will be "Primary Education" and all the teachers of the primary grades of the public schools are required by Superintendent Slaton to attend.

The other teachers in the city are cordially invited to attend the address, which will be one of importance to all interested in school work. Seats will be provided for a large number, and it is expected that the hall will be crowded.

WILL PRESS THE BUTTON.

Governor Candler Accepts Invitation To Start Big Mill.

PROMINENT MEN TO BE PRESENT

Mill of the Atlanta Milling Company Cost $125,000 and Will Begin Work in Ten Days.

Governor Candler yesterday accepted an invitation to start the machinery of the new flour mill of the Atlanta Milling Company. The mill will be ready for work in about ten days.

President Whitman said yesterday that he proposed to invite a number of prominent citizens to see the mill begin work. It is a great enterprise and will grind 5,000 bushels of wheat and 3,000 bushels of corn daily. The mill and machinery have cost $125,000 and it will turn out flour, meal and grits to the value of $2,250,000 a year. More than $1,250,000 a year will be paid out for corn and wheat and Mr. Whitman hopes to see Georgia's farmers raise all the wheat and corn which will be consumed by the mill.

He stated that the local article and editorial recently published by The Constitution had brought a great number of letters from farmers in this state, Alabama, the Carolinas and Florida expressing their pleasure at the announcement that they were to have a cash market for their grain at their railway stations.

"I believe there is going to be a great deal of wheat planted another season in this section," he said. "We have had letters from every part of the southeast, saying that the farmers wanted to get out of cotton and grow grain. On the other hand, the farmers up in Tennessee and Kentucky would prefer to have the Georgia farmers plant cotton and let them furnish the wheat and corn. Grain cultivation will produce a wonderful change on the farms. I saw it take place in Tennessee. As the farmers got to growing more wheat their farms improved and they prospered and now the richest section of Tennessee is the grain belt. If the farmers will plow deep for their wheat they will get good results. It is a mistake to plow shallow. The ground ought to be broken deep and the wheat should be sowed with a drill and fertilizers should be drilled in at the same time unless the farmer has plenty of barnyard manure."

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a great medicine of intrinsic worth. It removes a cough or cold quickly and cures severe throat and lung affections in an astonishingly short time. Sold by all druggists for only 25 cents.

IN THE VARIOUS COURTS.

A petition for a receiver and injunction was filed in the clerk's office yesterday by S. N. Teitlebaum. He alleges that he and Oscar Pause went into a partnership to establish near the city of Macon a cigar and tobacco store. It was agreed that each should put into the business $500. Teitlebaum alleges that he put this amount into Pause's hands with instructions for him to place it on deposit in the First National bank of Macon. He claims more money was given Pause next day, but that it has been learned that neither amount was deposited in the bank. Teitlebaum asked for a receiver for the business and an injunction against Pause to keep him from disposing of any of the money. D. W. Rountree and George Glenn represent the plaintiff.

A verdict was rendered by the superior court yesterday in the case of George W. May against I. R. Branham and the Fourth National bank in favor of the plaintiff. The amount was $1,080.

A verdict for the defendant was rendered in the case of John N. Malone against the Ormwood Park Company, sustaining the mortgage in favor of the Georgia Loan, Savings and Banking Company.

WAS A DELIGHTFUL AFFAIR.

Entertainment by Ladies of Grace Church Last Night a Success.

The entertainment given last night at the residence of Mr. W. S. Thomson by the ladies of Grace church for the benefit of the parsonage proved a most delightful affair. The entertainment was well attended, and the time was spent in a pleasant manner by all present.

An excellent menu was served during the evening, and the refreshments were of a very tempting character. The affair was a success in every way.

Are You Dyspeptic?
And you don't know what is the matter with you. Take Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy and you will feel like a new man within a short time. For sale everywhere.

HOTEL BONAIR, 384 PEACHTREE STREET Atlanta. Cuisine and service excellent. Conveniently located in fashionable section of city. Homelike, neat, new and modern. Delightful for all, especially for ladies and strangers. Rates reasonable.

PREPARING FOR LIBRARY MEETING

Local Committee Held an Important Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

WILL HAVE A MOCK TRIAL

Judge Andy's Matinee Will Be Given To Raise Funds.

COMMITTEE TO MAKE OTHER ARRANGEMENTS

Library Convention Here in May Will Be Matter of Importance to Libraries in the South.

The local committee having in charge the meeting of the American Library Association in Atlanta next May held an interesting session at the library yesterday afternoon.

The meeting was well attended and the members were enthusiastic over making the meeting a memorable one in the history of the association. Active measures were taken to raise the funds necessary for the entertainuent of the visitors.

It was decided to hold a mock trial at the Grand opera house. Judge A. E. Calhoun consented to take charge of the court, which insures the success of the entertainment. The brainiest and most brilliant members of the southern bar will take part in the trial and much fun is anticipated from this unique mock trial before a real judge.

The date of the entertainment and other details will be settled at a called meeting of the entertainment committee within the next week. The members of the committee each subscribed $5 to the entertainment and promised a warm support to Mr. Martin's acceptable suggestion.

The committee realizes that the meeting of the American Library Association in Atlanta will do much for the advancement of library work all through the south, and an effort will be made to bring every southern library in touch with the national association.

The following is a list of the local committee:

W. H. Venable,
E. M. Mitchell,
J. C. Haskell,
W. M. Slaton,
W. F. Denny,
C. A. Read,
F. J. Paxon,
R. C. Alston,
W. H. Black,
W. A. Hemphill,
C. E. Harmon,
H. M. Atkinson,
R. J. Lowry,
Oscar Pappenheimer
W. S. Thomson,
Julius L. Brown,
J. K. Ottley,
R. F. Shedden,
Hoke Smith,
Alex C. King,
Joseph Thompson,
E. C. Spalding,
Joseph Jacobs,
Judge A. E. Calhoun
H. L. Schlesinger,
J. W. English, Sr.
John W. Grant,
Linton Hopkins,
Dr. R. D. Spalding,
C. D. Hill.
T. H. Martin,
Chairman.
J. E. Nutting,
F. M. Scott,
R. L. Palmer,
A. A. Meyer,
W. M. Kelley,
Frank Weldon,
W. G. Cooper,
J. T. Glenn,
Paul Romare,
Jos. Richardson,
Geo. P. Howard,
H. B. Tompkins,
C. A. Collier,
R. B. Ridley,
Harvey Johnson,
Clark Howell,
Clarence Knowles,
H. C. Peeples,
J. Carroll Payne,
Morris Brandon,
Forrest Adair,
T. B. Neal,
J. G. Woodward,
J. B. S. Thompson,
S. A. Carter,
B. H. Hill,
Dr. W. S. Elkin,

Catarrh in the head is a disease of the blood, and as such only a reliable blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best medicine money can buy, can effect a permanent cure.

MYSTERY OF PRIVATE GOODE.

Discharged Patient Supposed To Be Dead at Fort McPherson.

Somebody would like to know what has become of Private Goode, late a patient at Fort McPherson. Who that somebody is, is not stated. But from an inquiry received yesterday it is plain that the friends and relatives of Private Goode suppose him dead at the hospital here, while the officials at the hospital are sure he is alive and hearty and spending awhile with those selfsame relatives.

The inquiry came from Richmond last night in the shape of a telegram, asking:

"Is it true that Private John R. Goode, Fourth Virginia infantry, is dead at Fort McPherson."

When the officials out at the fort were asked about the matter, they were surprised, to say the least of it. For Private Goode had been dismissed as well from the hospital something more than a month ago, and presented with a thirty day furlough and transportation to his home in Richmond. He said he was going to 304 North Sixth street, Richmond. Since then no record has been kept of his movements by the army officials here. The officers of his regiment were duly notified of his discharge and his furlough, and the officials here were done with him.

But evidently Private Goode has not reached Richmond, else the inquiry confuses him with some other Richmond volunteer. The hospital has not recently had any other patient who resembled Goode in personal appearance or who belonged to his regiment.

Pictures in Little.
Miniature oil portraits, 4x4, $40. Miniature oil portraits, 8x10, $50. Misses Jeter & Tupper, Lowndes building, 104 North Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga.

The New Dixie Cook Book Revised and Enlarged Edition.
Carefully compiled from the treasured family collections of many generations of noted housekeepers. Largely supplemented by tested recipes of the more modern southern dishes, contributed by well-known ladies of the south.
"The best is none too good." $2.75 postpaid. For sale by John M. Miller Company, 39 Marietta st., Atlanta, Ga.

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Sunset Limited.
World's finest train service; 58 hours to Los Angeles, 75 hours to San Francisco.
Through tourist sleepers from Washington via Atlanta to Los Angeles and San Francisco every Thursday and Sunday.
Quickest time best service to Texas.
Only one night on the road from Atlanta to Houston, Dallas, Corsicana, Fort Worth, Sherman and Denison.
For further information, call on or address W. R. Fagan, T. P. A., 4 Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.
Geo. W. Ely, traveling passenger agent, Montgomery, Ala.

PERSONAL.
C. J. Daniel, manager. Wall paper, tinting and painting, window shades and room molding. Handsome line new paper. 40 Marietta street. 'Phone 77.

Blacksmith Coal.
The St. Clair blacksmith coal is guaranteed the best shop coal on the market. Price reasonable. Mined and shipped by the Ragland Coal Co., Ragland, Ala.

CLIFF W. ANSLEY
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.
Office 509 Temple Court.
Cor. E. Alabama and S. Pryor Sts.
Telephone 332.

IT ROLLS ON.

We thought last week's sale of Men's High Grade Patent Leather and Calfskin Shoes at $2.90 would last for a day, and then perhaps need another mention. But it rolled right on for three times as long, and that is why we have not mentioned it before. Such good things almost sell themselves.

Last week's sale almost closed out the entire lot, but we have a few odds and ends of them left, so we make a sweeping cut on them at $2.15 to close them out.

The balance of last week's sale of Men's High Grade Patent Leather and Calfskin Shoes, mostly narrow toes, and sold at $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00, will now be closed out at $2.15

Byck Bros & Co.
Footcoverers to All Mankind.
Mail orders receive prompt attention.

G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate and Renting Agent
14 Wall Street, Kimball House

Store property is always in demand, and is constantly enhancing in value, and Marietta street is acknowledged to be one of the best business streets in the city. I represent a lady who owns 78 feet front on this street, running back to the W. and A. R. R., and she is obliged to pay off a mortgage, and is willing to sacrifice this property

For Thirty-Five Hundred Dollars

The property is well worth $7,500 at this time, but that has nothing to do with the case, as she is obliged to sell.
G. W. ADAIR.

ANSLEY BROS.
Real Estate, Loan, Renting and Insurance Agents.
$2,150—Splendid 6-room cottage, near in; must go at once.
$3,000—Elegant West Peachtree lot, 50x200; the cheapest on street; must go.
Piedmont Ave.—Beautiful corner lot, east front, at a bargain.
$1,300—Renting investment, near in, corner lot; 2 4-room houses, renting for $19.
$3,000—Nice Hood street house and lot; cheap.
$500—For beautiful West End lot, 50x200, if taken in next few days.
$1,700—300 feet front on 2 paved streets, well located; very cheap.
$2,000—60 acres land near Georgia railroad, east of Decatur; 800 apple trees; improved.
Money to loan on city property; 5 to 8 per cent.
Office, 12 E. Alabama St. Tel., 363

THE WEATHER.

Washington, January 20.—General forecast:

The weather conditions are moderate over the whole country. Temperatures have been stationary, and only light rain or snow has fallen in the upper lake region, on the west gulf coast and the northern Pacific states. Temperatures will remain stationary in all districts. It will rain on the middle and west gulf coast and in the lower lake region, threatening weather in the Atlantic and gulf states and generally fair elsewhere. Fresh southerly winds will prevail on the north Atlantic coast and light variable winds on the middle and south Atlantic coast.

Forecast for Today.

Georgia and Alabama — Threatening weather, followed by rain on the gulf; light easterly winds.

Mississippi and Louisiana—Threatening weather; rain on the gulf; light variable winds.

West Texas—Partly cloudy weather; light variable winds.

Tennessee—Threatening weather; southerly winds.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature	38
Daily normal temperature	42
Highest temperature	46
Lowest temperature	30
Total rainfall during 12 hours	.00
Deficiency of precipitation	1.39

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m. January 20, 1899:

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Mean temperature.	Precipitation, inches.
New York, clear	36	42	.00
Washington, clear	40	46	.00
Savannah, clear	40	46	.00
Norfolk, clear	36	40	.00
Charlotte, cloudy	40	44	.00
Raleigh, clear	38	42	.00
Charleston, clear	44	50	.00
Augusta, pt. cl'dy	44	48	.00
Jacksonville, cloudy	48	52	.00
Savannah, pt. cl'dy	46	50	.00
Atlanta, clear	42	46	.00
Tampa, cloudy	58	60	.00
Pensacola, pt. cl'dy	52	52	.00
Montgomery, pt. cl'dy	44	46	.00
Vicksburg, cloudy	44	44	.00
New Orleans, pt. cl'dy	46	50	.00
Palestine, cloudy	46	46	T
Galveston, rain	48	58	.02
Corpus Christi, cloudy	56	64	.14
Buffalo, clear	36	36	.00
Detroit, cloudy	32	34	.04
Chicago, pt. cl'dy	32	36	T
Memphis, clear	40	42	.02
Chattanooga, cloudy	42	46	.00
Knoxville, clear	40	44	.00
Cincinnati, clear	36	38	.00
St. Paul, clear	38	42	.00
St. Louis, clear	42	48	.00
Kansas City, cloudy	46	52	.00
Omaha, clear	44	50	.00
Huron, clear	40	50	T
Rapid City Cloudy	46	52	.00
North Platt, clear	40	54	.00
Dodge City, clear	42	52	.00
Abilene, cloudy	50	56	.00

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,
Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree street.
FOR RENT—Corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, vault and bank fixtures; No. 4 Peachtree street, near railroad; No. 124 Peachtree street, large corner store, cheap rent; No. 80 Whitehall street, store and basement; No. 161 Marietta street, large store, opposite big stables; No. 163 Marietta street, very cheap; No. 51 Magnolia street, coal and wood yard, railroad front; No. 281 Fulton street, store and dwelling. Anxious to rent.
BEAUTIFUL offices in the Fitten building, one of the most prominent locations in the city; heat, light and elevator service; cheapest rent in Atlanta.
LARGE HALLS, offices, rooms in the Healey building, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets; rent secondary consideration.
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED and conveniently arranged 9-room house on Moreland avenue, in Edgewood; stables and outbuildings; waterworks and furnace in house; large corner lot; car line in front of door; rent very reasonable to right party.
NO. 187 EAST Simpson street, nice 7-room cottage, $18; No. 11 Hilliard street, 3-room house, large lot, $10.
LOCAL MONEY to loan on Atlanta real estate; rates reasonable; no delay.
ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON, 28 Peachtree st.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, Ordinary's Office, January 20, 1899.—W. P. Magruder has applied for exemption of personalty, and I will pass upon the same at 11 o'clock a. m., on the 11th day of February, 1899, at my office. W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
jan21 23 sat mon

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS
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Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry. and Western & Atlantic Railroad
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SCHEDULES
Leave Jacksonville 8:00 p. m. and 8:00 a. m.
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Close connections made at Nashville with through Pullman Sleeping Cars for Memphis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Chicago. For further information write to
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THE POLICY CONTRACT GUARANTEES
Loans at 5% Interest beginning at the second year
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Paid-up Values.
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Agents Wanted in Unoccupied Territory.